**POLISH JOURNAL OF SCIENCE**
№98 (2026)

ISSN 3353-2389

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1000 copies
POLISH JOURNAL OF SCIENCE
Wojciecha Górskiego 9, Warszawa, Poland, 00-033
email: editor@poljs.com
site: http://www.poljs.com

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# AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

## ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА НА ОСВОБОЖДЕННЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЯХ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА

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## INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES OF AZERBAIJAN

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**Аннотация**

В статье обосновывается, что повышение уровня самообеспечения населения продукцией растениеводства и животноводства является одной из главных задач государства. В этой связи подчёркивается важность развития сельского хозяйства в Карабахском и Восточно-Зангезурском экономических районах, освобождённых от оккупации.

Исследованы направления восстановления и развития сельского хозяйства в указанных регионах с учётом мирового опыта и специфических особенностей, а также проведён анализ распределения земельного фонда по целевому назначению и основных статистических показателей отрасли.

Кроме того, рассмотрены возможности развития растениеводства и животноводства, проблемы, препятствующие развитию сельского хозяйства, основные направления повышения конкурентоспособности отрасли, меры государственной поддержки, а также роль освобождённых территорий в общем аграрном потенциале страны.

**Abstract**

The article substantiates that increasing the level of self-sufficiency of the population with crop and livestock products is one of the primary tasks of the state. In this regard, the importance of developing agriculture in the Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions liberated from occupation is emphasized.

The study examines the directions for the restoration and development of agriculture in these regions, taking into account both global experience and specific local characteristics. It also analyzes the distribution of the land fund by purpose and the main statistical indicators of the sector.

In addition, the paper explores the opportunities for the development of crop production and animal husbandry, identifies the problems hindering agricultural development, outlines the main directions for increasing the competitiveness of the sector, reviews state support measures, and assesses the role of the liberated territories in the overall agricultural potential of the country.

**Ключевые слова:** конкурентная среда, субсидии, цифровизация, сенсоры, цифровые технологии, инновационные технологии, цифровое управление, спутниковый мониторинг.

**Keywords:** competitive environment, subsidies, digitalization, sensors, digital technologies, innovative technologies, digital management, satellite monitoring.

**Введение**

В условиях углубления международной экономической интеграции, совершенствования экономической системы общества, быстрого роста населения и повышения цен особую актуальность приобретают вопросы экономической безопасности.

Экономическая безопасность требует повышения конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственного производства, обеспечивающего население продовольствием, а перерабатывающую промышленность — сырьём. Конкуренция определяет пер-

спективы развития экономических субъектов, поэтому производство конкурентоспособной сельскохозяйственной продукции является одной из главных задач любого государства.

В современных условиях ключевым направлением повышения конкурентоспособности в аграрной сфере является цифровизация. [Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация ООН.2021]. В связи с этим важное значение приобретает внедрение цифровых технологий в сельском хозяйстве Карабахского и Восточно-Зангезурского экономических районов.

**Актуальность темы**

В условиях роста числа конфликтов в мире повышение уровня самообеспечения населения продуктами растениеводства и животноводства становится приоритетной задачей государства.

С целью обеспечения «Большого возвращения» создан Координационный штаб, объединяющий руководителей соответствующих государственных органов для решения социально-экономических, гуманитарных и организационных вопросов на освобождённых территориях.

В этом контексте развитие сельского хозяйства в Карабахском и Восточно-Зангезурском экономических районах приобретает особую значимость.

**Цель исследования**

Обоснование текущего состояния и возможностей развития растениеводства и животноводства в указанных регионах с точки зрения повышения конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственной продукции.

**Научная новизна**

Определены факторы повышения конкурентоспособности сельского хозяйства на освобождённых территориях и обоснована роль цифровизации.

**Практическая значимость**

Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для повышения эффективности сельского хозяйства и развития предпринимательства.

**Объект исследования** предпринимательства, осуществляющие производство сельскохозяйственной продукции в Азербайджанской Республике.

**Методы исследования**

Использованы методы наблюдения, сравнительного анализа, логического обобщения, системного подхода, группировки и другие.

**Материалы и обсуждение**

**Основные направления восстановления сельского хозяйства**

Восстановление сельского хозяйства на освобождённых территориях осуществляется по следующим направлениям:

- ✓ рациональное использование земельных и водных ресурсов;
- ✓ создание животноводческих ферм;
- ✓ обеспечение агротехническими услугами, семенами, удобрениями и пестицидами;
- ✓ формирование логистической инфраструктуры;
- ✓ создание перерабатывающих предприятий;
- ✓ подготовка специалистов;
- ✓ формирование механизмов государственной поддержки.

**Земельный фонд и статистические показатели**

На освобождённых территориях имеется около 128 тыс. га пашни и 250–300 тыс. га пастбищ.

Аграрный потенциал региона составляет примерно 20–25% от общего аграрного потенциала страны. Более 60–70% земель уже очищены от мин и пригодны для сельскохозяйственного использования.[Стратегия развития сельского хозяйства Азербайджана 2023].

**Возможности развития сельского хозяйства**

**Растениеводство**

Прогнозируется использование более 200 тыс. га земель под посевы, включая:

- ✓ зерновые культуры — 149,6 тыс. га
- ✓ овощи и бахчевые — 15,1 тыс. га
- ✓ фрукты и ягоды — 13,4 тыс. га
- ✓ виноград — 6,2 тыс. га

**Животноводство**

Планируется увеличение:

- ✓ крупного рогатого скота — до 430 тыс. голов
- ✓ мелкого рогатого скота — до 1,6 млн голов

Ожидается производство:

- ✓ мяса — 45 тыс. тонн
- ✓ молока — 240 тыс. тонн

**Основные проблемы**

- ✓ недостаток оросительной воды
- ✓ разрушенная инфраструктура
- ✓ последствия минного загрязнения

Решением является внедрение капельного и дождевального орошения, а также использование сенсоров влажности почвы.

**Направления повышения конкурентоспособности**

**Цифровизация растениеводства**

- ✓ «умное» орошение
- ✓ электронные системы (EKTİS)
- ✓ использование дронов и спутников
- ✓ цифровой анализ почвы
- ✓ внедрение инновационных технологий

**Развитие животноводства**

- ✓ улучшение породного состава
- ✓ укрепление кормовой базы
- ✓ внедрение «умных» ферм
- ✓ цифровой мониторинг животных
- ✓ усиление ветеринарного контроля [Европейская комиссия.2021].

**Результаты исследования**

Обоснованы возможности развития производства конкурентоспособной сельскохозяйственной продукции на освобождённых территориях и исследованы направления совершенствования производства высококонкурентной продукции в регионе.

**Заключение**

В результате исследования определены направления восстановления сельского хозяйства,

потенциал растениеводства и животноводства, а также прогнозируемые объёмы производства.

Подчёркивается необходимость:

- ✓ усиления государственной поддержки
- ✓ внедрения инновационных технологий
- ✓ проведения земельной реформы

Передача сельскохозяйственных земель в частную собственность населению будет способствовать развитию малого и среднего предпринимательства и повышению конкурентоспособности отрасли.

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# AZƏRBAYCANDA “YAŞIL” KƏND TƏSƏRRÜFATINA KEÇİDİN İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ

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# DIRECTIONS OF TRANSITION TO “GREEN” AGRICULTURE IN AZERBAIJAN

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**Xülasə**

***Tədqiqatın məqsədi -*** Azərbaycanda “yaşıl” kənd təsərrüfatına keçidin əsas istiqamətlərini müəyyənləşdirmək, mövcud vəziyyəti təhlil etmək və ekoloji cəhətdən dayanıqlı, iqtisadi baxımdan səmərəli kənd təsərrüfatı modelinin formalaşdırılması üçün imkanları və mexanizmləri araşdırmaqdır.

***Tədqiqatın metodologiyası*** - tədqiqat Azərbaycanda “yaşıl” kənd təsərrüfatına keçidin istiqamətlərinin araşdırılması məqsədilə kompleks və sistemli metodoloji yanaşma əsasında aparılmışdır. Araşdırmada analitik, statistik, müqayisəli təhlil metodlarından istifadə edilmişdir.

***Tədqiqatın aktuallığı*** - “Yaşıl” kənd təsərrüfatına keçid — yəni kənd təsərrüfatı fəaliyyətlərinin ekoloji davamlı, resurs-effektiv və iqlim dəyişikliklərinə uyğunlaşdırılmış bir şəkildə aparılması.

***Tədqiqatın elmi yeniliyi -*** “Yaşıl” kənd təsərrüfatı anlayışının Azərbaycan reallıqları kontekstində sistemli şəkildə təhlil edilməsi.

***Tədqiqatın əhəmiyyəti -*** Kənd təsərrüfatının davamlı inkişafının təmin edilməsi. “Yaşıl” kənd təsərrüfatı, iqtisadiyyatı təbii mühitdən asılı bir komponent kimi müəyyənləşdirən iqtisadiyyat sahəsidir. Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının Ətraf Mühit Proqramı (UNEP) “yaşıl iqtisadiyyatı” “insanların rifahını artıran və sosial bərabərliyi təmin edən, eyni zamanda ekoloji riskləri və pisləşməni əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə azaldan” iqtisadi fəaliyyət kimi müəyyən edir. “Yaşıl iqtisadiyyat” ətraf mühitlə qarşılıqlı əlaqələri nəzərə alaraq, gələcək nəsillərin rifahına üstünlük verərək insan ehtiyaclarının ödənilməsinə diqqət yetirir. Məqalədə “yaşıl” kənd təsərrüfatının gələcək nəsilləri əhəmiyyətli ekoloji risklərə və ya ekoloji çatışmazlıqlara məruz qoymadan uzunmüddətli perspektivdə insan rifahının artmasına səbəb olan mal və xidmətlərin istehsalı, paylanması, mübadiləsi və istehlakı ilə əlaqəli iqtisadi fəaliyyətlər sistemi təhlil olunmuşdur.

***Nəticə-***apardığımız tədqiqatdan belə nəticəyə gəlinmişdir ki, uzunmüddətli perspektivdə mal və xidmətlərin istehsalı, paylanması, mübadiləsi və istehlakı ilə əlaqəli iqtisadi fəaliyyətlər və insanların həyat keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsi “yaşıl” kənd təsərrüfatının inkişaf səviyyəsindən asılı olacaqdır.

**Abstract**

**The purpose of the study** - is to identify the main directions of the transition to “green” agriculture in Azerbaijan, analyze the current situation and explore the opportunities and mechanisms for the formation of an environmentally sustainable, economically efficient agricultural model.

**Research methodology** - the study was conducted on the basis of a complex and systematic methodological approach in order to investigate the directions of the transition to “green” agriculture in Azerbaijan. Analytical, statistical, comparative analysis methods were used in the study.

**Relevance of the study** - Transition to “green” agriculture - that is, conducting agricultural activities in an environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient and climate-adapted manner.

Scientific novelty of the study - Systematic analysis of the concept of “green” agriculture in the context of Azerbaijani realities.

**Significance of the study** - Ensuring sustainable development of agriculture. “Green” agriculture is a sector of the economy that defines the economy as a component dependent on the natural environment. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines a “green economy” as an economic activity that “enhances human well-being and ensures social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and degradation.” A “green economy” focuses on meeting human needs, taking into account interactions with the environment and prioritizing the well-being of future generations. The article analyzes the system of economic activities related to the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services that increase human well-being in

the long term without exposing future generations to significant **environmental risks or environmental disadvantages.**

**Conclusions** - from our research, we can conclude that in the long term, economic activities related to the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services and the improvement of people's quality of life will depend on the level of development of "green" agriculture.

**Açar sözlər:** kənd yerləri, dayanıqlı inkişaf, kənd təsərrüfatı, "yaşıl" iqtisadiyyata keçid, iqtisadi inkişaf.

**Keywords:** rural areas, sustainable development, agriculture, transition to a "green" economy, economic development.

**Giriş**

Məqalədə "yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatının əsas prinsipləri açıqlanmış, bu istiqamətdə həyata keçirilən əsas tədbirlər göstərilmişdir. Ümumi inkişaf strategiyası çərçivəsində "yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatına keçidin sürətləndirilməsi ilə bağlı nəzərdə tutulan istiqamətlərə dair dəyərləndirmələr aparılır. Eyni zamanda beynəlxalq təcrübələr nəzərə alınmaqla aqrar sahədə "yaşıl keçid"in sürətləndirilməsi imkanları araşdırılır. Məlum olduğu kimi, bir çox ölkələrdə istixanaların genişlənməsi, yüksək məhsul əldə etmək üçün heyvandarlıqda həddən çox qarışıq yemin verilməsi, selləmə suvarmadan istifadənin yüksək olması, üzvi gübrələrin açıq havada saxlanması və s. havaya buraxılan qaz emissiyalarını artırmaqdadır. Həmçinin, təsərrüfat sahələrinin genişlənməsi və onların bir çox ölkələrdə köhnə texnologiya əsasında işləməsi ətraf mühitə və atmosferə atılan tullantıların miqdarını artırır ki, bu da öz növbəsində həm də kənd təsərrüfatına zərər verir. Ekologiyanın çirklənməsi bitki və heyvanların da sağlamlığına zərər verir, yeni xəstəliklərin meydana çıxmasına səbəb olur. Birləşmiş Millətlər Təşkilatının (BMT) Ətraf Mühit Proqramı (UNEP), "yaşıl" iqtisadiyyatı insan rifahının və sosial bərabərliyin yaxşılaşması ilə nəticələnən, eyni zamanda, ekoloji riskləri əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə azaldan iqtisadiyyat kimi müəyyən etmişdir".

**Materiallar və metodlar**

"Yaşıl" iqtisadiyyatı davamlılığa və resurslardan səmərəli istifadəyə, ətraf mühitə mənfi təsirləri minimuma endirməyə, indiki və gələcək nəsillərin rifahını təmin etməyə yönləndirilmiş iqtisadi inkişaf konsepsiyası da adlandırmaq olar. Bu konsepsiyada iqtisadi məqsədlərin sosial-ekoloji hədəflərə uyğunlaşdırılması vurğulanır. "Yaşıl" iqtisadiyyat daha aşağı karbonlu, resurslardan səmərəli istifadə edən və sosial cəhətdən inklüziv olaraq müəyyən edilir. "Yaşıl" iqtisadiyyatda - məşğulluq və gəlir artımı karbon emissiyalarını və çirklənməni azaldan, enerji və resurs səmərəliliyini yüksəldən, biomüxtəlifliyin və ekosistem xidmətlərinin itirilməsinin qarşısını alan iqtisadi fəaliyyətlərə, infrastruktura dövlət və özəl investisiyalar hesabına təmin edilir. BMT-nin Ətraf Mühit Proqramı dünyada təbii kapitalı kritik iqtisadi aktiv və ictimai sərvət mənbəyi kimi nəzərdən keçirən inkişaf yolunu təşviq edir. Deyə bilərik ki, "Yaşıl" iqtisadiyyat konsepsiyası davamlı inkişafı əvəz etmir, lakin iqtisadiyyat, investisiya, kapital və infrastruktur, məşğulluq və bacarıqlara, müsbət sosial və ekoloji nəticələrə yeni diqqət yaradır.

"Yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatı aşağıdakı prinsiplərə əsaslanır:

- ✓ Torpaq və su ehtiyatlarının qorunması
- ✓ Kimyəvi gübrə və pestisidlərin minimuma endirilməsi
- ✓ Orqanik və ekoloji təmiz istehsal
- ✓ Enerji səmərəliliyi və bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrindən istifadə
- ✓ Bioloji müxtəlifliyin mühafizəsi və qorunması

"Yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatı dayanıqlılığın üç (iqtisadi, ekoloji və sosial) ölçüsünün kəsişməsində yerləşir və bir neçə davamlı inkişaf məqsədlərinə nail olmağa kömək edir. "Yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatı biomüxtəlifliyin, təbii ehtiyatların, və ekosistem xidmətlərinin effektiv idarə olunmasını, eyni zamanda, cari və gələcək çağırışlara cavab verə bilən davamlı və dayanıqlı aqroekosistemlərin yaradılmasını nəzərdə tutur. "Yaşıl" əkinçilik isə kənd təsərrüfatında təbii ehtiyatlardan dayanıqlı istifadəyə və ətraf mühitə mənfi təsirləri minimuma endirməyə yönəlmiş yanaşmadır. Bu yanaşma özlüyündə müvafiq olaraq, ekoloji səmərəliliyin və sosial məsuliyyətin yüksəldilməsinə yönəlmiş bir sıra təcrübə və metodları əhatə edir.

*"Yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatının əsas prinsipləri və təcrübələri*

Ölkəmizdə iqtisadi inkişafın ekoloji tarazlıqla vəhdət təşkil etməsi, ekoloji problemlərin ilk növbədə həll olunması, gələcək nəsillərin imkanları məhdudlaşdırılmadan çağdaş nəsillərin rifahının yaxşılaşdırılması ön xəttə çəkilmişdir. Bu məqsədə çatmaq üçün ilk növbədə iqtisadiyyatın səmərəliliyinin yüksəldilməsi, ətraf mühitin və təbii ehtiyatların mühafizəsi, elmə əsaslanan inkişaf təmin olunmalıdır. Bununla əlaqədar ötən dövr ərzində bir çox qanunlar qəbul edilmişdir. Burada başlıca cəhət ondan ibarətdir ki, ətraf mühitin qorunması, ekoloji təhlükəsizlik məsələlərinin kompleks həll edilməsi dövlət siyasətinin prioritet istiqamətlərindən biri kimi müəyyənləşdirilir. "Azərbaycan 2030: sosial-iqtisadi inkişafa dair Milli Prioritetlər" sənədində müəyyən olunmuş beş istiqamətdən ikisi - dayanıqlı artan rəqabətqabiliyyətli iqtisadiyyatın formalaşdırılmasını, və təmiz ətraf mühit və "yaşıl artım" məkanının yaradılmasını özündə əks etdirir. Sənəddə ekoloji təmiz texnologiyaların tətbiqinə əhəmiyyətli yer verilməsi, tullantıların təkrar emalı və çirklənmiş ərazilərin bərpası, ekoloji baxımdan əlverişli olan "yaşıl" texnologiyaların tətbiqinin genişləndirilməsi ilə bağlı qarşıya konkret məqsədlər qoyulmuşdur. Məhz bu səbəbdən "Azərbaycan Respublikasının 2022-2026-cı illərdə sosial-iqtisadi inkişaf Strategiyası"nda ətraf mühitin qorunması, əsas fəaliyyət istiqamətlərindən biri kimi müəyyənləşdirilmişdir. Konsepsiyada mühüm hədəflərindən biri ekoloji cəhətdən dayanıqlı sosial-iqtisadi inkişafa nail olmaq, biomüxtəlifliyi qorumaq, yanacaq-enerji kompleksinin ətraf mühitə mənfi təsirinin neytrallaşdırılması, dənizin

çirkləndirilməsinin aradan qaldırılması və qorunması, yaşıl ərazilərin bərpası və mövcud resursların səmərəli mühafizəsidir. Yuxarıda qeyd etdiklərimiz ətraf mühitin idarə edilməsi üzrə davamlı inkişaf məqsədlərinin də əsasını təşkil edir.

"Yaşıl iqtisadiyyat" inkişaf etdikcə, iş yerləri və bacarıqlara olan tələb də dəyişilir. Beləlilklə, dayanıqlı istehsalı və ətraf mühitin mühafizəsini təmin etməyə, ekoloji problemləri aradan qaldırmağa kömək edən "yaşıl" bacarıqların inkişafına da ehtiyac yaranır.

"Yaşıl iqtisadiyyat"a keçidin sürətləndirilməsi işçilərin yeni bacarıqlara malik olmasını və onların sosial təhlükəsizliyini təmin etmək üçün təcili tədbirlərin görülməsini tələb edir. "Yaşıl iqtisadiyyat"ın inkişafı üçün iş yerlərinə uyğun təhsil və tədris qurulmalı, müasir maliyyə strategiyaları qəbul olunmalı, yeni və mövcud ixtisaslara standartlar qəbul edilməli və öyrənilməlidir. Apardığımız təhlilə görə əksər iqtisadi sektorlar təmiz iş yerlərinin yaradılmasından faydalanacaqlar. Təxminlərə görə 163 iqtisadi sektordan yalnız 14- ü dünya üzrə 10,000-dən çox iş itkisinə məruz qalacaqdır. Lakin iki sektorda - neft hasilatı və neft emalı - 1 milyon və ya daha çox iş itkisi qeydə alınmışdır. Bütün bunlara baxmayaraq, bərpa olunan enerji istehsalı sahəsində 2,5 milyon iş yeri yaradılacaqdır ki, bu da yanacağa əsaslanan elektrik enerjisi istehsalında itirilmiş təxminən 400,000 iş yerini kompensasiya edəcəkdir. Dünyada ənənəvi iqtisadi model olan "qazma, istehsal, istifadə və utilizasiya"nı əvəz edən təmir, icarə və təkrar emal kimi fəaliyyətləri özündə birləşdirən "dövrü iqtisadiyyat"a keçid hesabına 6 milyon iş yeri yaradıla bilər.

BƏT-in hesabatına əsasən (ILO, 2018) dünyada "yaşıl iqtisadiyyat"ın inkişafı 2030-cu ilə 24 milyon insan üçün yeni iş yerlərinin yaradılmasına səbəb ola bilər. Belə proqnozlaşdırma LinkedIn hesabatlarında öz təsdiqini tapır. Hesabatlara görə son beş il ərzində LinkedIn -də yaşıl iş elanlarının illik 8% artımı qarşılığında, "yaşıl" kadrların qlobal payının hər il cəmi 6% artdığı göstərilmişdir (Циновкина Людмила, 2022). "Yaşıl" bacarıqlar müxtəlif formalarda demək olar, bütün fəaliyyət sahələrini əhatə edirlər. Qeyd etdiyimiz kimi "yaşıl" texnologiyalara keçidin sürətlənməsi üçün iş yerlərində xüsusi bacarıqlar tələb olunur. "Yaşıl texnologiya"lar sürətlə irəlilədikcə, "yaşıl keçid"in tələblərinə cavab vermək üçün, hazırkı və gələcək işçilərin hazırlanması, ixtisas artırılması qaçırılmayan strateji addım hesab olunur.

Dünya əhalisinin sayı artdıqca ərzaq məhsullarına artan tələbatın ödənilməsi məqsədilə torpaq ehtiyatlarından istifadə daha aktiv şəkildə genişlənmiş, meşə massivləri (xüsusilə Afrika ölkələrində) məhv edilərək torpaqlar əkin altına verilmişdir. Həmçinin, ərzaq təhlükəsizliyini təmin etmək məqsədilə torpağa və ətraf mühitə zərər verən vasitələrdən aktiv istifadə etməklə ölkələr kənd təsərrüfatı məhsulları istehsalını artırmağa çalışır, torpağa və ətraf mühitə, flora və faunaya ciddi şəkildə mənfi təsir göstərən intensiv əkinçilik təcrübələri tətbiq edir (White PJ 2012). Mineral gübrələrin və aqrokimyəvi maddələrin tətbiq olunmasından yüksək asılılıq torpaqda qida maddələrinin daxili dövranına maneçilik törədir. Lakin növbəli əkinçilikdən istifadə zamanı müxtəlif bitkilərdən istifadə edilərək həyata keçirilən əkin dövriyyəsi təsərrüfatlara daha çox fayda verir və kənd təsərrüfatında ekoloji davamlılığın təmin olunmasına imkan yaradır. Növbəli əkin sisteminin tətbiq edilməsi müxtəlif bitkilərin torpaqdakı qida maddələrini daha yaxşı mənimsəməsinə və məhsuldarlığın yüksəlməsinə kömək edir. Məsələn, yağlı toxum-paxlalı bitki növbəliliyi müxtəlif bitkilərlə əkin dövriyyəsi fermerlərə daha çox fayda gətirir, istehsal riskini və qeyri-müəyyənliyi azaldır, torpağı yaxşılaşdırır, ekoloji dayanıqlılığı təmin edir. Həm də, növbəli əkin sistemində sələf bitkiləri torpağın strukturunun yaxşılaşmasında mühüm rol oynayır. Torpağa üzvi maddələr (məsələn, təbii azotlama) əlavə edə bilir ki, bu da məhsuldarlığı yüksəltməyə, ekoloji təmiz məhsul istehsalına kömək edir, torpaqdan qida maddələrinin axmasının qarşısını alır. Eyni zamanda, əkin dövriyyəsinin düzgün tətbiqi fermerlərə məhsullarını şaxələndirməyə imkan verir. Bu da hazırkı dəyişən iqlim və təbii fəlakətlər şəraitində xüsusilə faydalı olur və bir məhsul xəstəliyə və ya hava şəraitinin təsirinə məruz qalırsa, digərləri təsirsiz qala bilir və bu da təsərrüfatlarda maliyyə itkilərini azaldır. Dayanıqlı kənd təsərrüfatı təcrübələri isə aralıq əkinçilik, əkin dövriyyəsi, yaşıl gübrələmə, örtülü bitkilər və biogübrələrin qəbulu kimi təcrübələri əhatə edir.

"Yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatının əsas prinsipləri və təcrübələri aşağıdakılardır:

*1) Üzvi əkinçilik* - ekoloji əkinçilik sintetik gübrələrin, pestisidlərin və böyümə hormonlarının istifadəsini rədd edir, kompostlama, məhsul rotasiyası və aralıq əkin kimi zərərvericilərə və gübrələrə nəzarətin təbii üsullarına üstünlük verir.

*2) Ekoloji resursların idarə edilməsi* - "yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatı su, enerji və torpaqdan səmərəli istifadə etməyə çalışır. Buraya konservasiya əkinçilik üsulları, həmçinin enerjiyə qənaət edən texnologiyaların və suvarma sistemlərinin istifadəsi kimi torpaq mühafizəsi təcrübələri daxil edilir.

*3) Biomüxtəlifliyin qorunması* - "yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatı biomüxtəlifliyin qorunması və yüksək biomüxtəlifliyə malik heyvandarlıq sistemlərinin yaradılması və əkin sahələrinin mühafizəsi kimi ekosistem xidmətlərinin qorunmasını təşviq edən təcrübələrdən istifadənin vacibliyini nəzərə alır.

*4) Yerli istehsal və satış* - "yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatı tez-tez yerli bazarları və birbaşa fermerdən istehlakçıya satışları təşviq edir ki, bu da nəqliyyatın ətraf mühitə təsirini azaltmağa kömək edir, yerli iqtisadiyyatın müxtəlif sahələrinin inkişafını dəstəkləyir.

"Yaşıl" kənd təsərrüfatı həm də fermerlərin və ictimaiyyətin dayanıqlı kənd təsərrüfatı prinsipləri və onun həyata keçirilməsi yolları haqqında maarifləndirilməsini əhatə edir. Yuxarıda qeyd ediyimiz prinsiplərə və digər "yaşıl" əkinçilik təcrübələrinə əməl edilməsi daha davamlı və ekoloji cəhətdən təmiz qida istehsalı sistemi yaratmağa kömək edir, ətraf mühitin qorunmasına, hazırkı və gələcək nəsillərin sağlam qidaya çıxışını təmin etməyə şərait yaradır(Qasımlı V. 2022). Bəzi mütəxəssislərin fikrincə, ölkələr ətraf mühitə zərər verən tullantıların azaldılması ilə bağlı razılığa gəlməsələr, 2100-cü ilə qədər dünyada 3 dərəcədən yuxarı istiləşmə müşahidə

olunacaqdır. Bu isə potensial olaraq fəlakət hesab oluna bilər, çünki Planet artıq istiləşmənin təsirlərini hiss edir. Hazırda sənaye sahəsində əvvəlki səviyyədən 1,1 dərəcə artım qeydə alınıb. İqlim Dəyişikliyi üzrə Hökumətlərarası Panelin (IDHP) hesabatında göstərilir ki, dünya - elm adamlarının düşündüyündən 1,5 dərəcə sürətlə orta qlobal temperatura doğru irəliləyir. Əgər bu gün istixana qazları emissiyası azaldılmasa, qeyd edilən həddə 2030-cu illərin ortalarındadaha yüksək olacaqdır.

Atmosferdə istiliyi saxlayan və istixana effekti yaradan tullantılar əsasən aşağıdakılardan ibarətdir:

- ✓ Karbon qazı
- ✓ Metan qazı
- ✓ Oksidləşmiş azot
- ✓ Flüorlu qazlar
- ✓ Təbii şəkildə əmələ gələn su buxarı.

İstilik effekti yaradan qazların atmosferə atılması, onun qoruyucu təbəqəsini sıradan çıxartmaqla, Yerə günəş istiliyinin buraxılmasını asanlaşdırır, eyni zamanda, bu cür emissiyaların əsas təsirlərindən biri yerdən qalxan istilik radiasiyasının udulması və atmosferdə tutulmasıdır (9.https://esj.today/PDF/69FAVN223.pdf)

İnqrediyentlər üzrə stasionar mənbələrdən atmosfer havasına atılan çirkləndirici maddələrin miqdarı aşağıdakı cədvəldə verilmişdir.

Cədvəl 1

İnqrediyentlər üzrə stasionar mənbələrdən atmosfer havasına atılan çirkləndirici maddələr

| | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cəmi, min ton** | **146,7** | **156,7** | **158,4** | **144,4** | **115,8** |
| onlardan: | | | | | |
| kükürd anhidridi | 1,1 | 2,2 | 1,0 | 1,4 | 1,2 |
| azot oksidi | 21,0 | 21,4 | 22,1 | 25,4 | 25,9 |
| karbon oksidi | 17,3 | 19,5 | 26,3 | 37,7 | 31,6 |
| uçucu üzvi birləşmələr | 10,4 | 11,5 | 12,1 | 14,3 | 10,4 |
| ammonyak | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,01 |
| karbohidrogenlər | 92,0 | 97,0 | 92,1 | 60,9 | 41,5 |
| **Bir nəfərə düşən - cəmi, kq** | **14,5** | **15,5** | **15,7** | **14,2** | **11,3** |
| onlardan: | | | | | |
| kükürd anhidridi | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |
| azot oksidi | 2,1 | 2,4 | 2,2 | 2,5 | 2,5 |
| karbon oksidi | 1,7 | 1,9 | 2,6 | 3,7 | 3,1 |
| uçucu üzvi birləşmələr | 1,0 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 1,4 | 1,0 |
| ammonyak | 0,001 | 0,001 | 0,004 | 0,001 | 0,001 |
| karbohidrogenlər | 9,1 | 9,6 | 9,1 | 6,0 | 4,1 |

Mənbə:azstat.gov

Cədvəl 1-in məlumatlarından göründüyü kimi 5 illik müddət ərzində kükürd anhidridi, azot oksidi, karbon oksidi, karbohidrogenlərin miqdarında artım olmuşdur. Eyni zamanda stasionar mənbələrdən atmosfer havasına atılan çirkləndirici maddələrin bir nəfərə düşən miqdarında da artım müşahidə olunmuşdur.

Sənayenin və kənd təsərrüfatının sürətli inkişafı atmosferə belə qazların atılmasının yüksəlməsinə səbəb olur və bir çox inkişaf etmiş ölkələr bu sahədə öndə gedirlər. FAO-nun statistik məlumatlarından məlum olduğu kimi, dünyada atmosferə ən çox istilik effekti yaradan qazların atılmasında 10 ölkənin xüsusi çəkisi daha çoxdur. Atmosferə atılan karbon qazının 62.8%- i Çin, Rusiya, ABŞ, Hindistan, Polşa, Ukrayna, Braziliya, Türkiyə, Kanada və Yaponiyanın, metan qazının 60.2%-i Çin, Hindistan, Braziliya, Meksika, İndoneziya, ABŞ, Nigeriya, Pakistan, Rusiya və Türkiyənin, azotun 68%-i isə Çin, ABŞ, Rusiya, Hindistan, Yaponiya, Braziliya, Almaniya, İtaliya və Fransa kimi ölkələrin payına düşür. Ümumilikdə 17 ölkə atmosferə daha çox istilik effekti yaradan qazların atılmasında yüksək paya malikdir. Baş verən qlobal iqlim dəyişikliyi zəruri tədbirlərin görülməsini sürətləndirməyi şərtləndirir. Xüsusilə inkişaf etmiş ölkələrin bu sahədə əməkdaşlığının genişlənməsi istilik effekti yaradan qazların atmosferə buraxılmasının azalması istiqamətində mühüm addımların atılmasını tələb edir. Son illərdə yaranan quraqlıqlar, daşqınlar bunu deməyə əsas verir və bu kimi anomaliya və gözlənilməz təhlükəli təbiət hadisələri aqrar sahəyə ciddi zərər verməkdədir. Bərpa olunan şirin su ehtiyatlarının həcmini aşağıdakı cədvəldə görmək olar.

Cədvəl 2

Bərpa olunan şirin su ehtiyatları

(milyon $m^3$)

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yağıntıların miqdarı | 37671 | 33003 | 32129 | 40130 | 46166,4 |
| Faktiki buxarlanma | 33168 | 27936 | 27239 | 35503 | 40673 |
| Daxili axını | 4503 | 5060 | 4792 | 4627 | 5493,4 |
| Qonşu ölkələrdən səth sularının axını | 9412 | 12206 | 12250 | 13191,7 | 16356,7 |
| Bərpa olunan yerüstü şirinsu ehtiyatları | 13915 | 17266 | 17042 | 17818,7 | 21850,1 |

Mənbə: Ekologiya və təbii sərvətlər Nazirliyi

Cədvəl 2-nin məlumatlarından göründüyü kimi 2020-2024-cü illər ərzində yağıntıların miqdarında, faktiki buxarlanmada, qonşu ölkələrdən səth sularının axınında və bərpa olunan yerüstü şirin su ehtiyatlarının həcmində artım müşahidə olunmuşdur.

Azərbaycanın təbii su balansı yuxarı axında yerləşən hövzələrdən gələn kənar axınlardan ciddi dərəcədə asılıdır. Ölkənin yuxarı axındakı sudan asılılıq nisbəti orta illik miqyasda təxminən 79%-dir. İqlim şəraitinin nəticəsində, effektiv yağıntı daxili axının əsas hissəsini təşkil edən cəmi axının yalnız 12%-nə bərabərdir. Buna baxmayaraq, orta illik cəmi bərpa olunan şirin su ehtiyatları təxminən 22 747 milyon $m^3$-dir.

"Azərbaycan Respublikasının 2022–2026-cı illərdə sosial-iqtisadi inkişaf Strategiyası" çərçivəsində yaşıl enerjiyə keçid, enerji səmərəliliyinin artırılması və aşağı karbonlu iqtisadiyyatın qurulması milli inkişafın əsas hədəflərindən biri kimi müəyyənləşdirilmişdir. Yaşıl enerji mənbələrinin ümumi texniki potensialı quruda 135 QVt, dənizdə 157 QVt-dır. İqtisadi potensial 27 QVt, o cümlədən, külək enerjisi üzrə 3 QVt, günəş enerjisi üzrə 23 QVt, bioenerji potensialı 380 MVt, dağ çaylarının potensialı 520 MVt həcmində qiymətləndirilir. Bərpa edilən enerji mənbələri üzrə ölkəmizdə ümumi gücü 1829,6 MVt olan elektrik stansiyaları fəaliyyət göstərir. Bərpa olunan enerji mənbələri, ümumi enerji gücünün təxminən 18,8%-ni təşkil edir.

Cədvəl 3

Bərpa olunan mənbələrdən enerji təchizatı

*(min NET)*

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ümumi enerji təchizatı** | **16642,8** | **17566,6** | **18655,4** | **18850,2** | **18480,8** |
| ondan: | | | | | |
| Hidroenerji | 92,0 | 109,8 | 137,2 | 151,6 | 258,7 |
| Hidroenerjinin ümumi enerji təchizatında payı, %-lə | 0,5 | 0,6 | 0,7 | 0,8 | 1,4 |
| Biokütlə və tullantılar | 108,4 | 102,6 | 96,1 | 97,9 | 101,2 |
| Biokütlə və tullantıların ümumi enerji təchizatında payı, %-lə | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Külək elektrik enerjisi | 8,3 | 7,9 | 7,2 | 4,8 | 4,4 |
| Külək elektrik enerjisinin ümumi enerji təchizatında payı, %-lə | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Günəş fotoelektrik enerjisi | 4,0 | 4,8 | 5,2 | 6,9 | 47,9 |
| Günəş fotoelektrik enerjisinin ümumi enerji təchizatında payı, %-lə | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,3 |
| Bərpa olunan mənbələrdən enerji təchizatının cəmi | 212,7 | 225,1 | 245,9 | 261,2 | 412,2 |
| Bərpa olunan mənbələrdən enerji təchizatının ümumi enerji təchizatında payı, %-lə | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 2,2 |

Mənbə:azstat.gov

Cədvəl 3-n məlumatlarından aydın olur ki, hidroenerji təchizatında, günəş fotoelektrik enerjisi təchizatında və ümumiyyətlə, bərpa olunan mənbələrdən enerji təchizatının cəmində artım müşahidə edilmişdir. Hazırda bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrindən istifadə səviyyəsinin artırılması və su ehtiyatlarından səmərəli istifadə olunması, zərərin azaldılması istiqamətində atılacaq ən mühüm tədbirlərdən biri hesab edilir. Kənd təsərrüfatında yaşıl texnologiyaların tətbiqi üzrə beynəlxalq təcrübədə

çoxlu müxtəliflikər vardır. Müəyyən ölkələr öz məqsədlərinə çatmaq üçün müxtəlif texnologiyalardan istifadə edirlər. Məsələn, Çin kənd təsərrüfatında ekoloji çirklənməni azaltmaq və resurs səmərəliliyini artırmaq üçün "Yaşıl Kəmər" proqramını yaratmışdır. Yaponiya terrasvari əkinçilik texnologiyasını inkişaf etdirmişdir ki, bu da bitkilərin şəhər mühitində yetişdirilməsinə şərait yaradır, beləliklə də, nəqliyyat xərclərini və zərərli emissiyaları azaldır. Kənd təsərrüfatı "canlı orqanizm" olduğundan, daima xəstəlik və zərərvericilərə qarşı mübarizə tələb edir. "Yaşıl" iqtisadiyyatın inkişafı və ölkənin ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsi isə kənd təsərrüfatında məhsuldarlığı artırmaq və bunu davamlı etməklə mümkündür. Dayanıqlı kənd təsərrüfatı yüksək keyfiyyətli və sağlam qida məhsulları istehsal edən, bərpa olunan və bərpa olunmayan resursların balansını qoruyan, eyni zamanda ekosistemlərə mümkün zərərləri minimuma endirən kənd təsərrüfatıdır. FAO-nun qəbul etdiyi tərifdə deyildiyi kimi, "Dayanıqlı kənd təsərrüfatı və kənd inkişafının əsas məqsədi davamlı şəkildə ərzaq istehsalının artırılması və ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsidir" (Xəlilov H. 2020). Deyə bilərik ki, doğrudan da kənd təsərrüfatında texnika və texnologiyadakı dəyişikliklər ətraf mühitin mühafizəsinə əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə təsir göstərə bilir. Müasir dövrdə dünyada torpağın şumlanmasının azaldılması, onun münbitliyinin qorunmasında və ətraf mühitin çirklənməsinin azaldılmasında əhəmiyyətli təcrübə kimi istifadə olunmaqdadır. Bu cür təcrübədən inkişaf etmiş ölkələrdə də istifadə edilir. Eyni zamanda, torpağa, suya və biomüxtəlifliyə mənfi təsir göstərə bilən ağır kimyəvi gübrələr, pestisidlər əvəzinə fermerlər üzvi gübrələr və bioloji parçalana bilən pestisidlər kimi biodost alternativlərdən istifadə edirlər.

**Nəticə**

Kənd təsərrüfatının davamlı inkişafının təmin edilməsi müasir dövrdə kənd yerlərinin dayanıqlığı və yaşıl kənd təsərrüfatının inkişafı ilə bağlıdır. Hazırda kənd yerlərinin davamlı inkişaf etdirilməsi, yaşıl iqtisadiyyata keçidin dəstəklənməsində əsas rol oynayır – bu, iqtisadiyyatda artıma, sosial və ekoloji davamlılığa da uyğundur. Kənd təsərrüfatının inkişafı proqramları kənd yerlərində havaya buraxılan müxtəlif qaz emissiyalarını azalda, resursdan səmərəli istifadəni və eləcə də iqtisadiyyatın bir çox müxtəlif sahələrində təbii ehtiyatların davamlı idarə olunmasını təşviq edə bilər. Yaşıl iqtisadiyyata keçmək, təkcə Avropa İttifaqı ölkələrində olan qabaqcıl təcrübələrin əvvəlkindən daha geniş tətbiqini deyil, həm də yeni ərazilər arası yanaşmaları və iş üsullarını tələb edir. Belə nəticəyə gələ bilərik ki, kənd yerlərində əməkdaşlıq, innovasiya, sahibkarlıq və bilik transferi təşviq edilməli və dəstəklənməlidir. Qlobal səviyyədə yaşıl iqtisadiyyata yanaşmaları ümumiləşdirsək, kənd yerlərinin davamlı inkişafı və yaşıl iqtisadiyyatın genişlənməsi kənd təsərrüfatında təbii və iqtisadi resurslardan səmərəli istifadə edilməsini, onların inteqrasiyalı idarə olunmasını şərtləndirir, deyə bilərik.

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# EARTH SCIENCES

## POSSIBILITIES OF ISOTROPIC AND ANISOTROPIC TRANSFORMATIONS AND FILTRATIONS OF GRAVITATIONAL ANOMALIES

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20276677

**Abstract**

This article is devoted to the issue of isotropic and anisotropic transformations and filtration of gravity anomalies. An important stage in the processing and interpretation of gravimetric anomalies is the processing stage, which involves the transformation and filtration of gravity fields to isolate local and regional anomalies from the overall anomalous field. Local gravity anomalies reflect structural heterogeneities in the density properties of rocks, while regional anomalies are associated with the deep structure of the Earth's crust and lithosphere. To perform isotropic and anisotropic transformations of gravimetric anomalies, the department has developed algorithms and the Force-Fortran programs IZOTR and ATPAZ, which enable computer-based transformations of analog and digital data using various conversion methods. The article describes the algorithm of the IZOTR program, the theory of the anisotropic palette of the ATRAZ program, as well as some results of the transformation of actual and model gravitational fields in a modern interface, as well as some results of isotropic and anisotropic filtering using the SURFER graphical program.

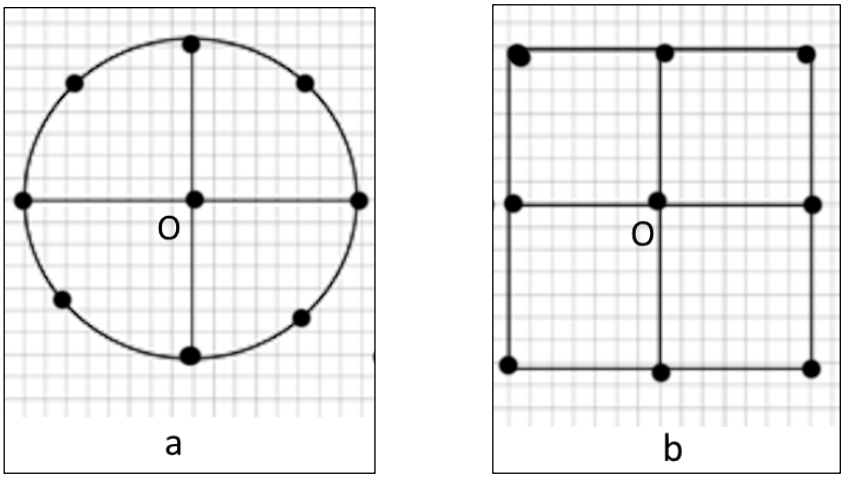
**Keywords:** gravity anomaly, gravitational field, filtration, isometric palette, gravity gradients, rectangular palette.

**Introduction**

Currently, gravity surveys worldwide, including in Azerbaijan, are performed using high-precision digital instruments, which ensures the acquisition of reliable initial data on gravity fields. As is well known, an important stage in the processing and interpretation of gravity data is the primary processing stage, which includes the process of transforming and filtering gravity fields to identify local and regional anomalies and linearly elongated zones of density heterogeneity in rocks. Local anomalies and gradients of gravity fields reflect structural heterogeneities and faults in the sedimentary strata. Regional anomalies and gradients are associated with the deep structure and heterogeneities and fault zones of the earth's crust. To identify local and regional isometric and elongated anomalies of the gravity field, elements of mathematical statistics are used with the use of various algorithms and programs for transforming and filtering data on a computer, and many published works are devoted to this issue [1-5]. For several years, the Department of Geophysics of the Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University has been conducting research to increase the resolution of gravity data processing and interpretation. The main goal of this research is to improve conventional methods, algorithms, and programs for data processing and interpretation to enhance the efficiency of gravity exploration in solving geological and geophysical problems. It should be noted that isotropic and anisotropic field transformations are based on elements of mathematical statistics, while various low-frequency and high-frequency filtering and filtering with multidirectional gradients are based on the frequency representation of gravity anomalies using the Fourier transform [6]. Therefore, the combined use of these types of transformations is advisable for the reliable separation of the gravity field. The main goal in this direction is the development of methods, algorithms, and the selection of optimal parameters for the reliable extraction of useful information.

**Means and methods**

Transformation is a process by which the observed complex field is divided into its constituent elements. There are various methods of transformation. Transformations used in the areal approach are divided into isotropic and anisotropic. These methods are based on the theory of palettes. In the case of isotropic transformations, a circular or square palette with nodal points, created on a transparent base, is used (Fig. 1). A circular palette can have several internal radii, and a square with several internal squares. The number of




*a - circular palette; b - square palette*
*Fig. 1. Isotropic transformation palettes*

radii (squares) and nodes depends on the nature of the observed field and the measurement accuracy of the instrument. The dimensions of the palettes, in accordance with the scale of the original field map, depend on the depth of the anomaly-forming object being studied. The initial data are the Bouguer gravity anomalies or the magnetic field anomaly.

The area averaging method is a statistical method. It involves calculating the average field value over the circumference of a circular palette at each point in a uniformly quantized field. Typically, this transformation method is performed on a computer using appropriate programs and algorithms. However, these methods are based on the palette method. To input field values into the computer, the original field is first quantized (discretized) by linear interpolation at the nodes of a square grid, typically 1x1 cm in size at the scale of the original map. Based on the calculation results, a map of regional anomalies and a map of local gravity anomalies are constructed, which serve as the initial data for quantitative interpretation [ 8 ].

To perform isotropic transformations of gravity fields, the department developed the IZOTR algorithm and program [7], which enables isotropic transformations of digital and analog data using various transformation methods with arbitrary parameters (Fig. 2).

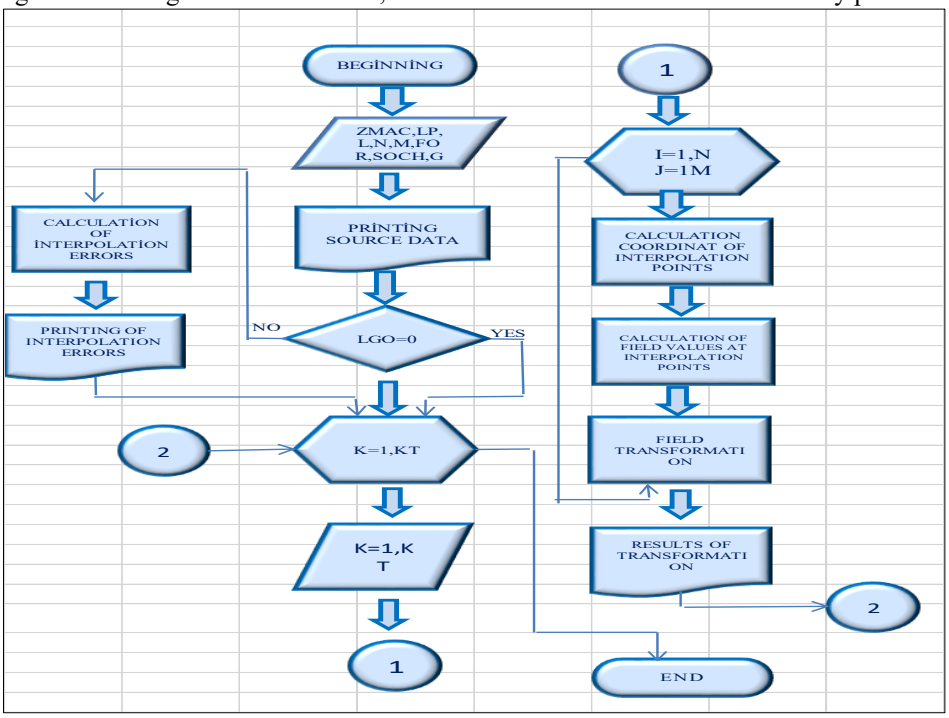



*Fig. 2. Block diagram of the Force-Fortran program IZOTR*

According to the IZOTR algorithm, the following parameters are entered at the beginning:

ZMAC is a map scale factor; LP, LG, LGO are a flag for entering Δg(i, j) values in map form, a flag for entering Δg(i, j) values by columns, and a flag for entering error values and their coordinates; N, M, FOR, SOCH are a number of rows, columns, format factor, and interpolation error level; NTR is a three-digit transformation number depending on the transformation method (Saksov-Niagard residual anomalies (gradient method), analytical continuation into the upper and lower half-spaces, transformation by the averaging method with a circular palette, full horizontal gravity gradient, second vertical derivatives of gravity (using

the Elkins formula); NRO, RO, NMD are the number of transformation radii, transformation radius value, map scale reduction factor for printing by NMD times.

The İZOTR algoritm includes the following isotropic transformation methods:

1) Area averaging method:

$$\Delta g_{loc} = g(0) - \Delta g_{reg}, \qquad (1)$$

Here $\Delta g_{reg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta g(r_i)}{n}$ is an average component of the original field; n is the number of nodal points in the circular palette.

2) Saksov-Nigard gradient method R(g):

$$R(g) = \frac{\Delta g(r_1) - \Delta g(r_2)}{r_2 - r_1} \qquad (2)$$

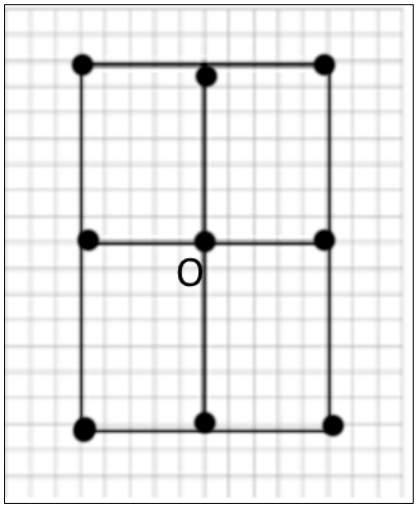
3) Third vertical derivatives of the Elkins gravity potential;

$$\frac{1}{60r^2}[44g(0) + 16\bar{g}(r_1) - 12\bar{g}(r_2) - 48\bar{g}(r_3)], \qquad (3)$$

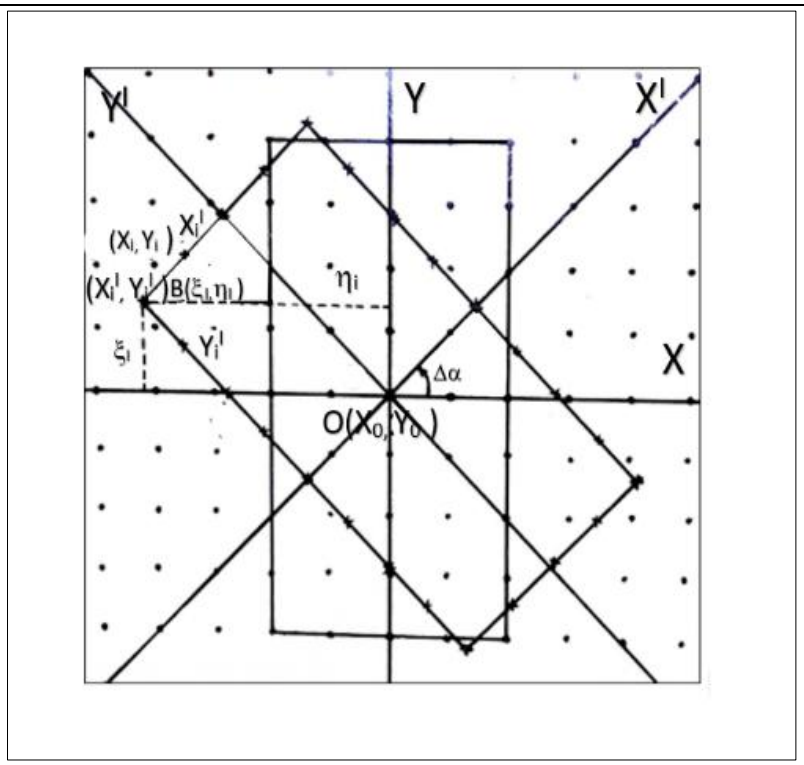
here $g(0), \bar{g}(r_i)$ are the value of gravity in the center of the circular palette and the average (regional) value over a circle with radius $r_i$.

If the shape of geological structures deviates from isometric, that is, if their direction of occurrence (extent) changes, then the orientation of the stacking palette at each point is important to account for the directionality of local anomalies. In other words, an algorithm must be developed to select the azimuth of the stacking palette. Anisotropic transformations are used to separate linearly oriented local anomalies. These types of transformations relate to averaging and field gradient calculation methods. To perform anisotropic transformations, a rectangular stacking palette is used, the length of which is several times greater than its width (Fig. 3).

For anisotropic transformation, two coordinate systems must be selected. One is fixed, used to determine the coordinates of the observation points of the uniformly quantized field. The other coordinate system is associated with a rotating anisotropic palette and is used to determine the coordinates of the palette nodes at which the initial potential field values are interpolated (Fig. 4). To determine the field values at the nodes of the In order to determine the field values at the nodes of an anisotropic palette, the distance R between the node of the anisotropic palette and the starting point of the square of the quantized field within which this node is located is first calculated using the formula:




*Puc. 3. Anisotropic transformation palette*




*( $x_i$,$y_i$) is a coordinates of the field quantization points in the fixed coordinate system;*
*($x_0$,$y_0$) - coordinates of the center of the palette in the fixed coordinate system;*
*($x_i^l$,$y_i^l$) - coordinates of the nodal points of the palette in the moving coordinate system;*
*($\xi_i$, $\eta_i$)- coordinates of the nodal points of the palette in the fixed coordinate system;*
*$\Delta\alpha$ - counterclockwise rotation angle of the palette axis.*
*Fig. 4. Rotating anisotropic transformation palette*

$$R = \sqrt{(\xi_i - x_i)^2 + (\eta_i - y_i)^2} \quad (4)$$

If the length R is 0.75 less than the quantization step of the initial field, then a plane is drawn through the vertex of the upper triangle and, based on this, interpolation values are calculated for the main points of the summation palette:

$$G(\xi_i,\eta_i) = (\xi_i - x_i)[G(x_i+1, y_i) - G(x_i, y_i)] + (\eta - y_i)* [G(x_i, y_i+1) - G(x_i, y_i)] + G(x_i, y_i) \quad (5)$$

If R is 0.75 times larger than the quantization step, then the plane passes through the vertex of the lower triangle, from which the interpolation value is calculated:

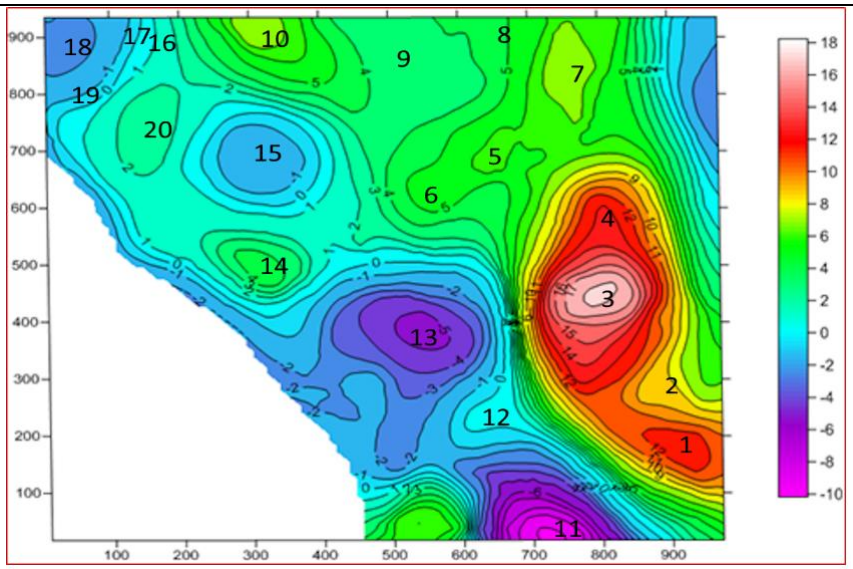
$$G(\xi_i,\eta_i) = (\xi - x_i - 1)[G(x_i+1, y_i+1) - G(x_i, y_i+1)] + (\eta - y_i)* [G(x_i+1, y_i+1) - G(x_i+1, y_i)] + G(x_i+1, y_i+1) \quad (6)$$

To interpolate the observation fields at other points of the aggregating palette, it is sufficient to continue the analogous cycle. And then the field values are calculated using the above formulas. In order to determine the maximum values of the intensity of local anomalies, it is necessary to repeat the above interpolation and summation cycle depending on the angle of rotation of the summing vane. For this, the cycle is carried out by changing the angle of rotation of the summing vane at each point of the initial area. However, at small steps of the angle of rotation, the machine calculation time increases sharply.

To perform anisotropic transformations of gravitational fields, the department developed the ATRAZ algorithm and program, which allows for the execution of anisotropic transformations of digital and analog data on a computer using various conversion methods with arbitrary parameters.

**Rezults and discussion**

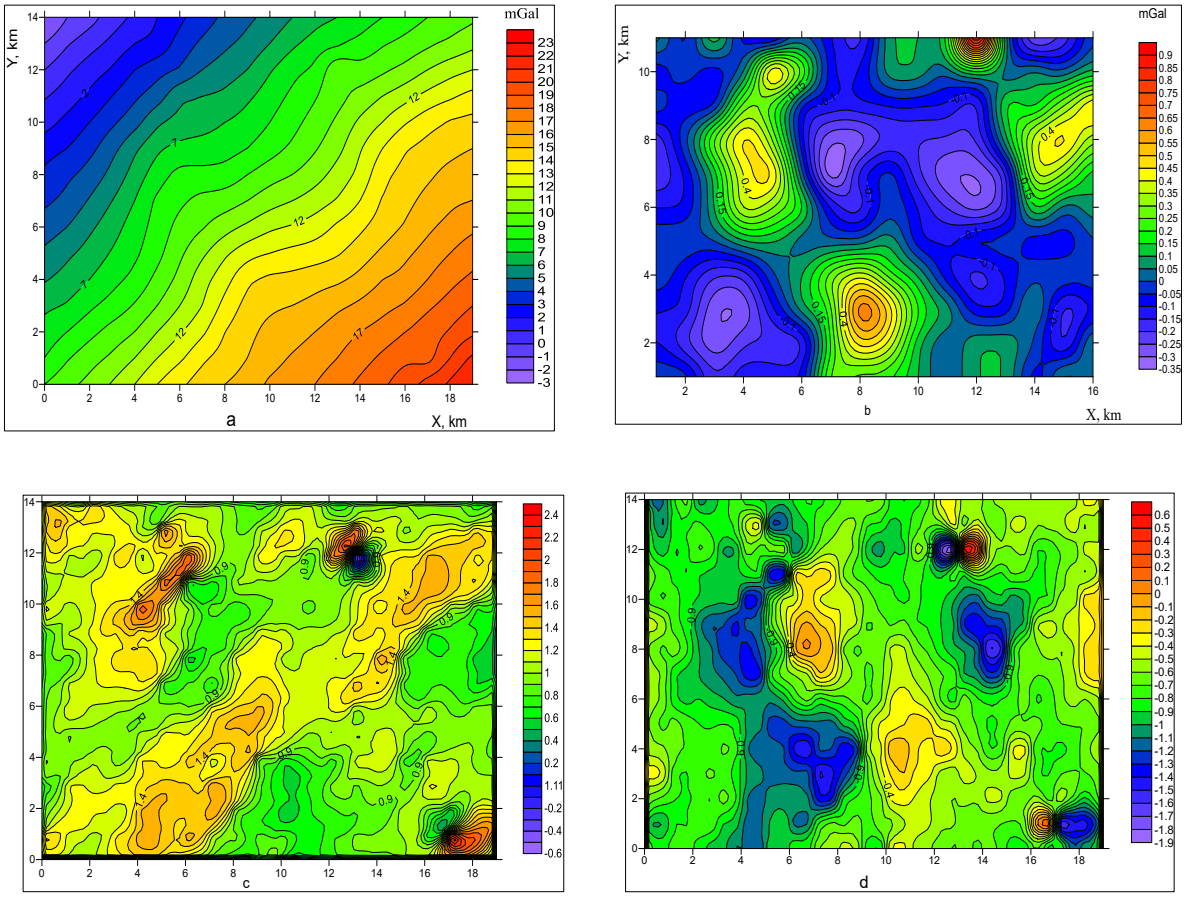
Below are presented some results of isotropic and anisotropic processing of actual and simulated gravity-magnetic fields using the developed programs, as well as filtering results for identifying local anomalies and gradients of gravity fields in a modern interface. The results of isotropic transformation of the gravity field of the eastern Middle-Kura Depression using the averaging method and the IZOTR program are shown below in 2D format (Fig. 5).




*Maxima and minima:*
*1 is the Nasimkend; 2 is the Saryjalyar; 3 is the Sabirabad; 4 is the Arabkubali; 5 is the Chovranli; 6 is the Jarli; 7 is the Rahimli; 8 is the Kurdamir; 9 is the Alpout; 10 is the Myusly; 11 is the Mugan; 12 is the Varkhan; 13 is the Mollakend; 14 is the Muradkhanli; 15 is the Shakhsuni; 16 is the Ujar; 17 is the Agdash; 18 is the Ashagi-Lyaki; 19 is the Piraza; 20 is the Zardob.*
*Fig. 5. Results of isotropic transformations of the gravity field by averaging for the eastern part of the Middle Kura Depression (in mGal units)*

The transformation was performed to identify large local elements of the gravity field of the detailed gravimetric survey area with an outer radius of 20 km and inner radii of 10 and 15 km. The map of local anomalies $\Delta g_{20}$ shows large local maxima of varying intensity, such as Saatly-Sabirabat (18 mGal), Zardob (2.5 mGal), Muradkhanli (4 mGal), Myusly and Kurdamir (3 mGal), Rahimli (7 mGal), Chovranli (6 mGal). Analysis of this map and comparison with the map of local magnetic anomalies confirms that the nature of these maxima is associated with the uplift of igneous rocks, to which uplifts of the Paleogene-Mesozoic complex of deposits are confined.

Of interest are the results of filtering the model gravity field using the capabilities of the world-famous SURFER program (Fig. 6). As can be seen in the figure, the top left shows a model digital map of the original gravity field (Fig. 6a), which is complicated by the presence of local gravity protrusions. The anomaly intensity changes in the direction from




*a is a gravity field model; b is a result of mid-frequency filtering (local anomaly map); c is a result of filtering by the Order-1 Derivation filter method (Roberts Row detector 3x3); d is a result of filtering by the Order-1 Derivation filter method (Prewitt Row detector 3x3).*

*Fig. 6. Results of various filtering methods for the gravitational field model*

northwest to southeast (from -3 to +23 mGal). The top right shows a map of local anomalies obtained by filtering using the method we developed [ 9 ]. The map shows four maximum and minimum local gravity anomalies of varying intensity (Fig. 6b). The bottom panel shows the filtering results using the Order-1 Derivation filter (Robert Row detector 3x3) (Fig. 6c) and the Order-1 Derivation filter (Previt Row detector 3x3) (Fig. 6d). These maps highlight positive and negative gradient zones associated with the boundaries of local anomalies. Filtering map (d) most clearly characterizes these boundaries. Filtering map (c), in contrast to map (d), displays the reverse signs and directions of the gradients.

**Conclusions:**

1. Isotropic and anisotropic transformations and filtering of gravity-magnetic data allow us to extract local and regional gravity components from a complex observed field. Anisotropic transformations and filtering allow us to extract local and regional gravity components taking into account the direction and orientation of anomalies. The Force-Fortran algorithm of the IZOTR program, which performs isotropic transformations of gravity-magnetic fields, is described.

2. The issue of anisotropic transformation of gravity-magnetic fields is analyzed. The mathematical foundations of the anisotropic palette developed at the department of the ATRAZ program are shown, which can rotate around its axis with a certain angular step for operation in the mode of selecting gradient zones.

3. The results of isotropic transformation by the method of averaging the gravitational field of the eastern part of the Middle Kura Depression are analyzed. The gravity field model was filtered using the Order-1 Derivation filter (Roberts Row 3x3 detector) and the Order-1 Derivation filter (Prewitt Row 3x3 detector). The corresponding maps were constructed, on which local anomalies and their corresponding gradient zones were highlighted.

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# PROSPECTING FOR ORE DEPOSITS USING GRAVITY SURVEY DATA

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20276688

**Abstract**

This article is devoted to the exploration of ore deposits using gravity survey data. Gravity surveys are widely used in a wide range of mineral exploration applications. These include the search for geological structures favorable for oil and gas production, direct hydrocarbon exploration, the deep structure of the Earth's crust, and the search for solid and ore deposits. In Azerbaijan, gravity surveys were primarily used to explore for oil and gas deposits. However, recently, a focus has been shifted to ore deposit exploration, as Azerbaijan is located at the junction of the Greater and Lesser Caucasus mountain ranges, which provide favorable conditions for ore deposits. Several ore deposits are known to exist in the region, as well as deposits of precious metals (Dashkesan, Kelbajar, etc.). The article, using modeling methods, analyzes the possibilities of gravity exploration for searching for ore deposits (iron, copper and other metal deposits) that have excess density and are well displayed in the gravity field.

**Keywords:** gravity, gravity field, ore body, excess density, gravity gradients, local anomaly, modeling.

## Introduction

Currently, gravimetric surveys are performed using high-precision digital instruments, providing accurate observed gravity field data, making it possible to solve a wide range of geological exploration problems, including prospecting for ore deposits. Prospecting for ore deposits is classified as direct mineral exploration, as ore deposits have a positive excess density. Ore deposits are represented by several types of ores. Most notable are massive sulfide ores, which have a density of 4.0–5.0 g/cm³, while the host rock density is 2.6–2.8 g/cm³. A distinct local maximum is observed above sulfide ore deposits. Iron ores include magnetite and hematite deposits, and gravity exploration is the primary method for prospecting for magnetite and hematite deposits due to their extremely high density. Often, the ore itself is too small to yield a gravimetric effect, but it is associated with large geological structures such as faults and contacts. Gravity surveys clearly reveal the boundaries of blocks of varying density, where hydrothermal solutions often concentrate. Ore deposits are also associated with intrusions of parent igneous bodies, which are associated with nickel, copper, or platinum deposits. These deposits are also associated with salt domes (gravity minima) and depressions at the periphery of which sulfur or polymetallic deposits may be present.

Gravity surveys are currently performed on land—high-precision ground surveys allow the delineation of even small vein bodies at shallow depths. Airborne gravity surveys are widely used to quickly cover large, hard-to-reach areas. In this case, the vertical gradient of gravity is primarily measured, as changes in gravity with altitude help better separate near-surface ore bodies from deep background structures. It should be noted that gravity exploration provides an ambiguous answer, as excess mass can be caused by either ore or simply by an outcrop of dense basement. Therefore, it is always used in conjunction with magnetic exploration (searching for magnetic minerals) and electrical exploration (searching for conductive ores). In modern conditions, the geological industry is shifting to the search for complex and deep-seated ore bodies. In this context, gravity exploration remains one of the most cost-effective and informative geophysical methods. Due to the direct relationship between gravity and rock density, the method not only identifies structural traps but also directly detects excess masses, which are characteristic of most ore minerals (sulfide, ferrous, chromite, etc.) [9-10].

Despite the high resolution of modern gravimeters (e.g., Scintrex CG-6), the main challenge remains interpreting data in complex terrain and geologically heterogeneous host environments. Traditional methods of Bouguer anomaly analysis are often insufficient for distinguishing weak ore signals from strong regional background. The objective of this study is to identify and evaluate the feasibility of gravity exploration interpretation methods using simple and sophisticated orebody models that approximate real-world study objects. A significant number of publications have addressed the feasibility of using gravity and magnetic exploration for ore deposit exploration, as well as the results of this method's application in real-world areas [2,3,8].

## Means and methods

The methodology for using gravity exploration to solve geological and geophysical problems mainly includes the following stages:

1. Reduction and introduction of corrections. Before analyzing the data, they are brought to a single common level - the geoid. For this, corrections are introduced for the height (free air), for the influence of relief and for the intermediate layer (Bouguer correction). The result is a Bouguer anomaly, which reflects only the heterogeneities in the earth's crust. It should be noted that foothill and mountainous regions are used for the search for ore deposits, and the exploration depth is much less than in oil gravity prospecting and is approximately several tens and hundreds of meters [7]. Introduction of corrections for free air, for the intermediate layer (Bouguer reduction) and for relief is an important factor when searching for local ore anomalies in rugged

terrain. The density of the intermediate layer should be taken as 2.67 g/cm³. Analysis of the density characteristics of rocks is important. The root mean square error of surveying for ore problems should typically be 0.01–0.05 mGal. To search for small ore veins, the survey must be detailed (10–20 meter step).

2. Field Separation (Transformations). The main problem in gravity exploration is signal overlap, i.e., as a result of the measurement, a complex observed field is obtained, on which local and regional anomalies are superimposed. Deep, dense masses create a regional component, while shallow masses and orebodies create sharp peaks in the local component. The "Averaging" method helps remove fine details and reveal deep structures, and by subtracting this anomaly from the observed field, the local component of the original field is obtained. Calculations using the derivative method emphasize the boundaries of objects and "highlight" shallow deposits [5, 6].

3. Solving the inverse problem involves attempting to determine the parameters of an object based on its field, selecting its shape (layer, sphere, cylinder), calculating the excess mass of the orebody, allowing for an approximate estimate of the deposit's reserves before drilling, and determining the position of the upper edge of the deposit. It should be noted that the inverse problem is not uniquely solved, and therefore direct modeling plays an important role in reducing ambiguity [1, 4]. In this case, a geophysicist constructs a hypothetical model of the section based on geological concepts. A computer calculates the signal such a model should produce. If the calculated graph matches the measured one, the model is considered plausible.

Below are presented the mathematical foundations of numerical modeling for simple and complex homogeneous ore deposit models to assess their gravitational influence. To achieve maximum realism, inclined ellipsoids were used to model a continuous ore body with smooth boundaries. The centers of mass of these ellipsoids were located at different depths typical of ore bodies, using the following formulas:

$$Vz = G\,\Delta\sigma \iint_S \frac{z}{((x-\xi)^2+z^2))^{1.5}} \quad (1)$$

$$Vxz = \frac{\partial Vz}{\partial x};\ Vzz = \frac{\partial Vz}{\partial z}, \quad (2)$$

where s is the domain bounded by the equation of a two-dimensional oblique ellipse.

Calculations and visualization of the theoretical curves were performed using Python code generated by the Gemini AI model [11].

**Result and discussion**

To approximate the model to reality, an elongated two-dimensional ellipse was chosen as the ore body model. During the numerical modeling, a comparative analysis of the gravitational influence of a massive ore body (600 m long, 80 m thick) located at a depth of 300 m was performed at various angles of occurrence: 0° (horizontal), 45° (inclined), and 90° (vertical). For the calculations, an excess density of 0.8 g/cm³ was chosen for the ore body, which is typical for massive sulfides among granites. The calculation (observation) profile covers a distance from -1000 to +1000 meters. When horizontal, the anomaly is characterized by a wide, flat-topped dome with an amplitude of approximately 1.1 mGal (Fig. 1). This is a reliably recorded value for modern ground-

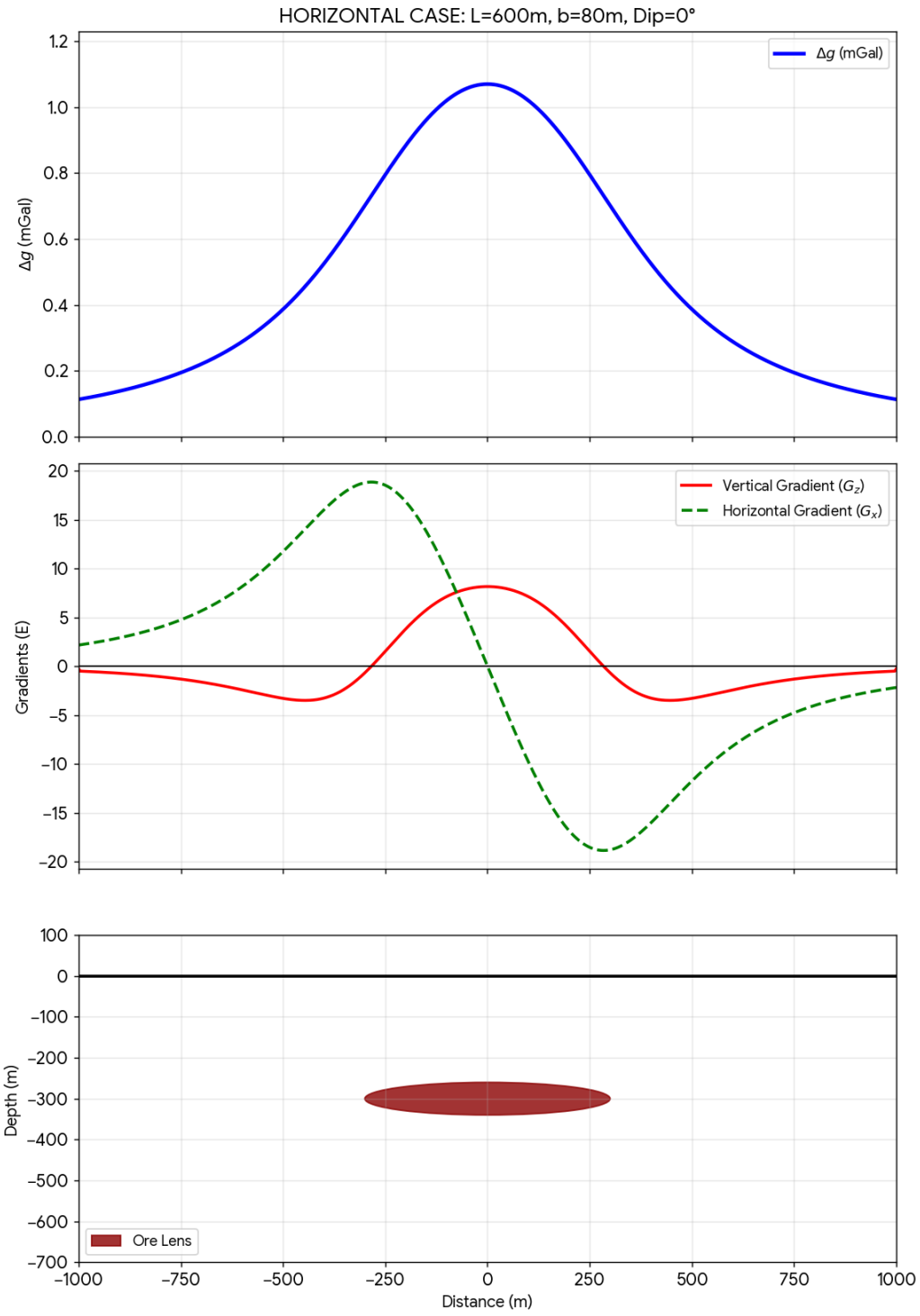



*Fig. 1. Theoretical model of the gravity field and its derivatives for a horizontal ore body in the shape of an elongated ellipse*

based gravity surveys, with an accuracy of up to 0.001 mGal. The anomaly's width is at half the amplitude and is directly related to the body's depth. The horizontal gravity gradient is symmetrical and reaches its extremes precisely above the body's edges, allowing its horizontal boundaries to be determined with high accuracy. The maximum amplitude of the horizontal gradient is ±1.8 E. The maximum and minimum gradients are equal in magnitude and are located precisely above the formation's edges (marks of –18 and +18 E). The amplitude of positive vertical gradient values is 8 E, while the amplitude of negative values limits the horizontal edges of the ore body and is -4 E.

If the ore body is vertical, the maximum anomaly intensity (up to 2.2 mGal) is recorded due to the concentration of mass along the vertical axis (Fig. 2). The anomaly becomes compact, and the vertical gradient forms a sharp peak, ideally localizing the ore shoot axis. The horizontal gradient is the best method for finding vertical faults. Above the vertical contact of two rock blocks, it will produce a single sharp peak, marking a zone of tectonic disturbance.

In the case of an inclined position of the ore body at an angle of approximately 45°, a sharp violation of the symmetry of the fields is observed (Fig. 3). The maximum value The vertical gradient is shifted toward the uplifted edge of the body, approximately 250 m from the center of mass. Due to the tilt of the ore body, the right branch of the gravity anomaly curve is less steep than the left branch and is also shifted to the right (the maximum of the blue line is located to the right of zero at approximately 125 m). This allows the geophysicist to determine the direction of the deposit's dip and proves that drilling at the anomaly's maximum will only intersect the upper edge of the deposit, ignoring its bulk. The asymmetry of the peaks serves as a reliable indicator of the formation's dip direction and confirms that in gravity surveys, the "apparent" center of the anomaly is always shifted toward the upper edge of the inclined body. The horizontal gradient shows a strong negative peak, while the vertical gradient shows a strong positive peak on the right—a response to the ore approaching the surface.

Comparison of orebody models with different orientations shows that the anomaly amplitude depends not only on the mass of the object but also on its spatial orientation. Increasing the tilt angle relative to the horizontal position leads to an increase in signal intensity while simultaneously narrowing the anomalous zone (Fig. 4). The gravity intensity changes from 4.5 mGal to approximately 2.7 mGal. The use of gradients is crucial for resolving interpretation ambiguities, as they allow one to distinguish a deep-seated massive body from a series of small, near-surface objects.

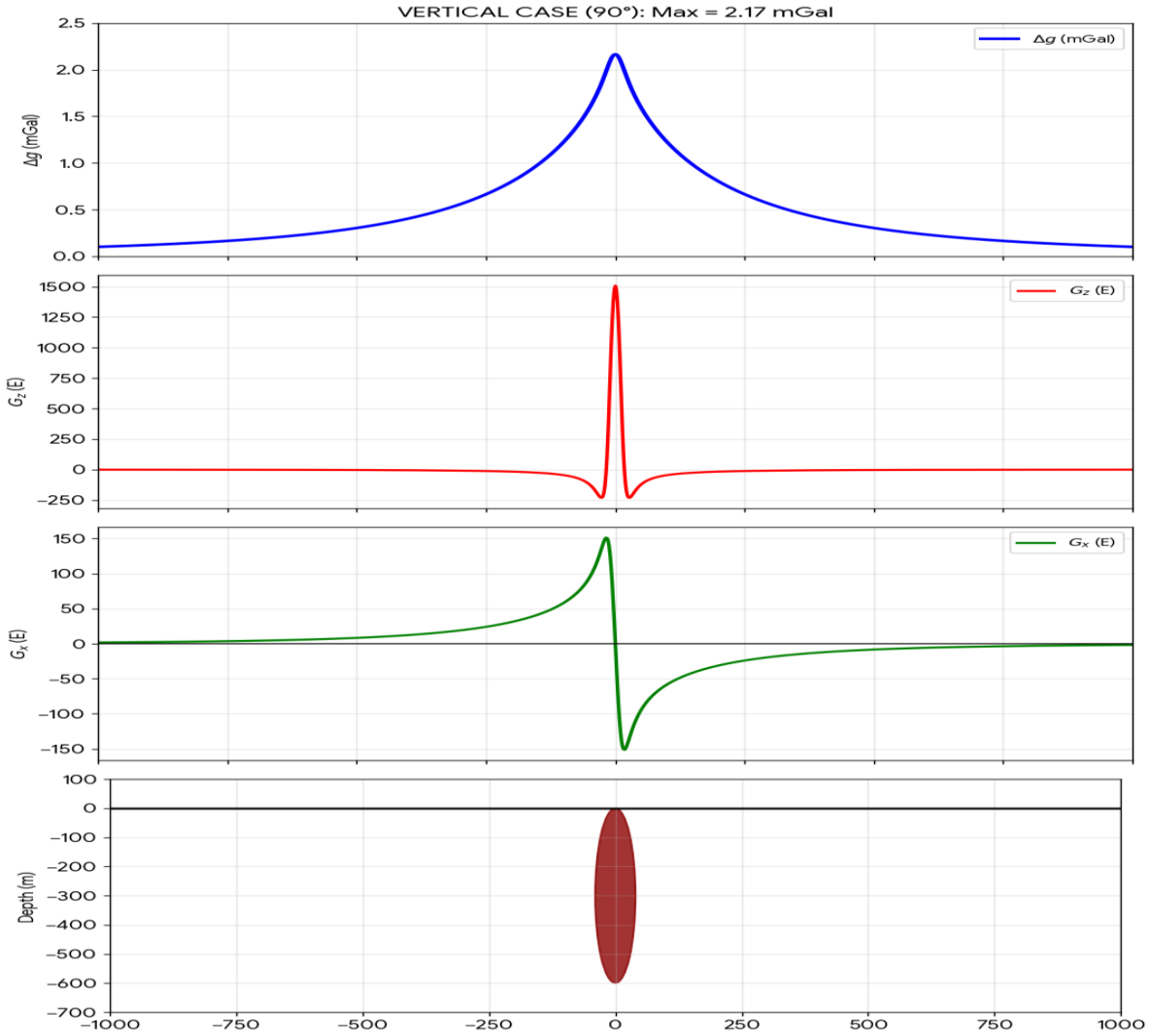



*Fig. 2. Theoretical model of the gravity field and its derivatives for a vertically located ore body*

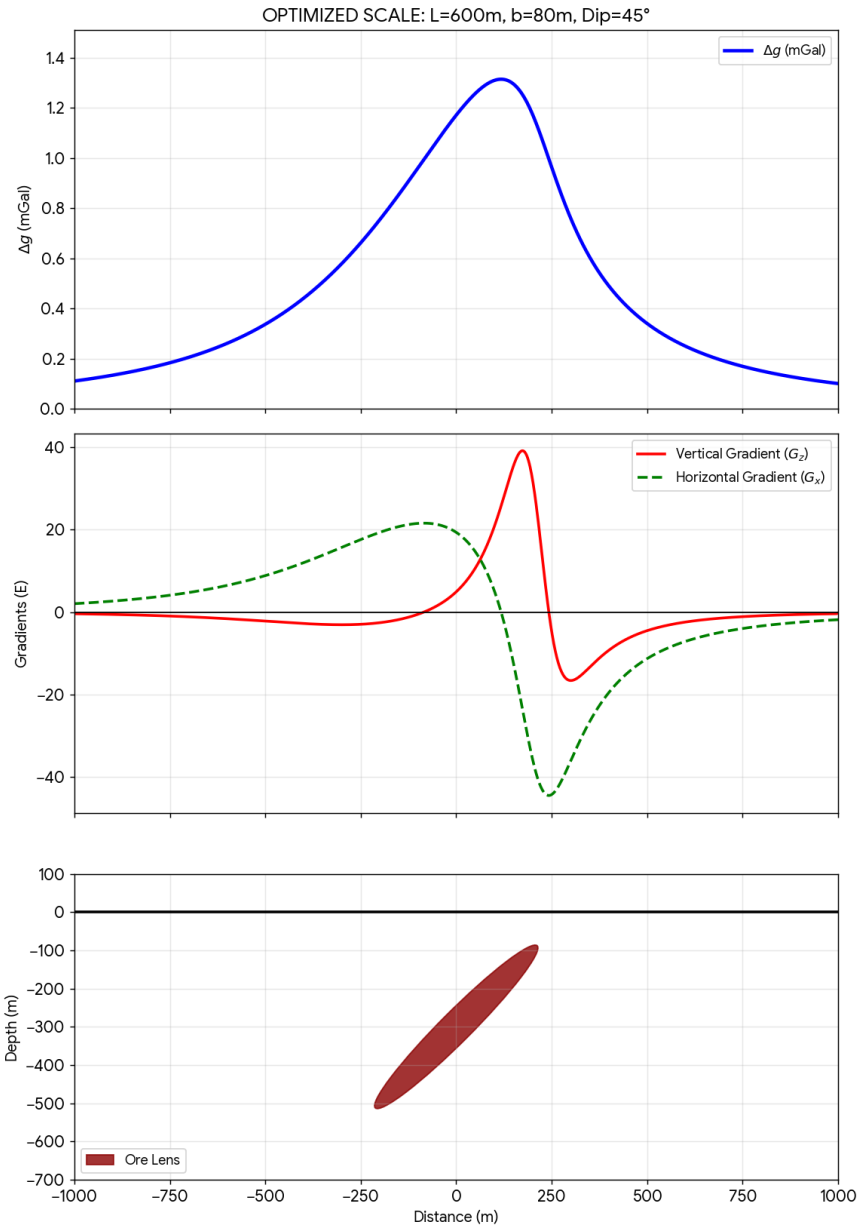



*Fig. 3. Theoretical model of the gravity field and its derivatives for an inclined ore body*

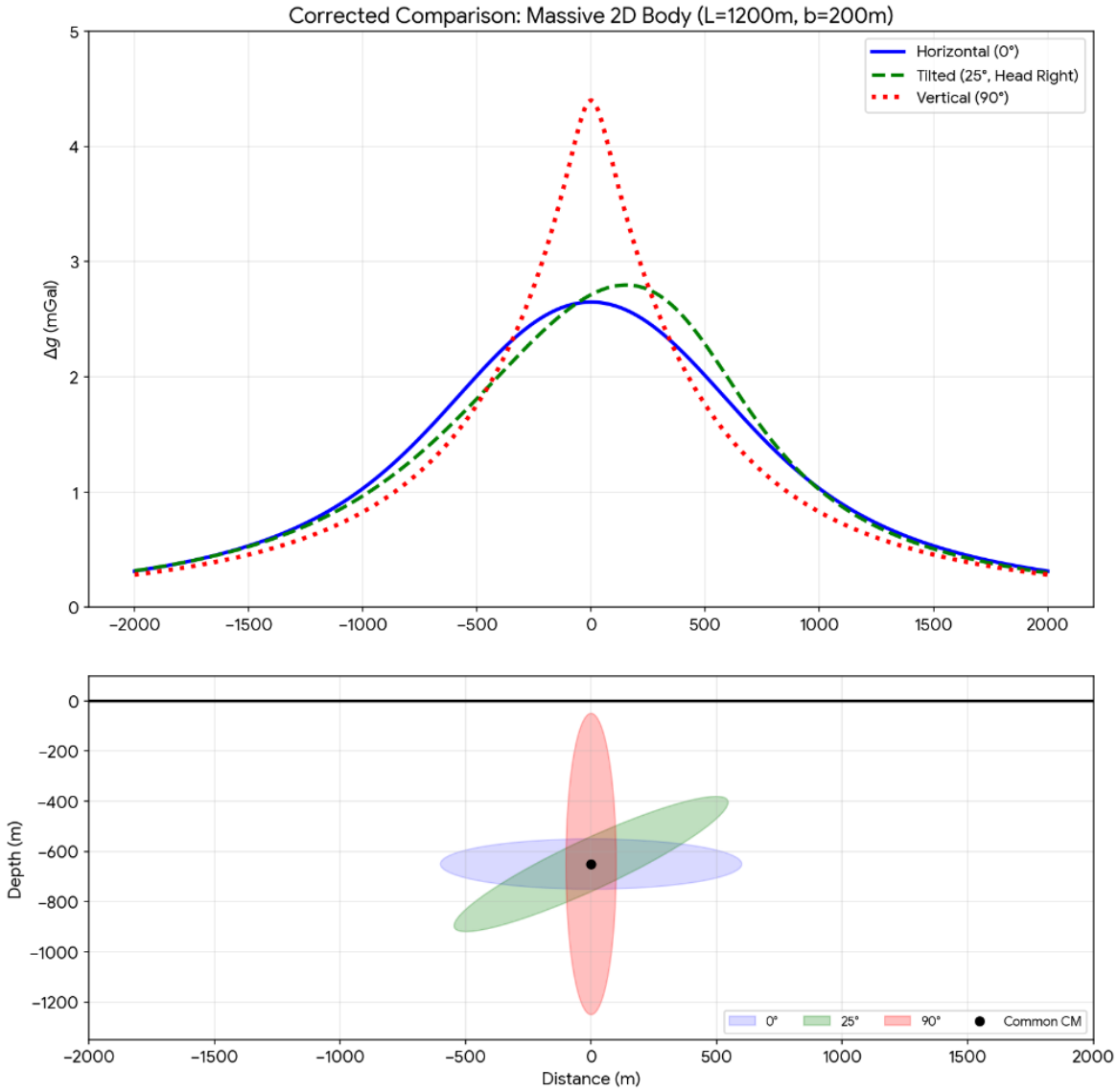



*Fig. 4. Comparative analysis of the gravity response for a massive elongated body (L = 1200 m) at different dip angles*

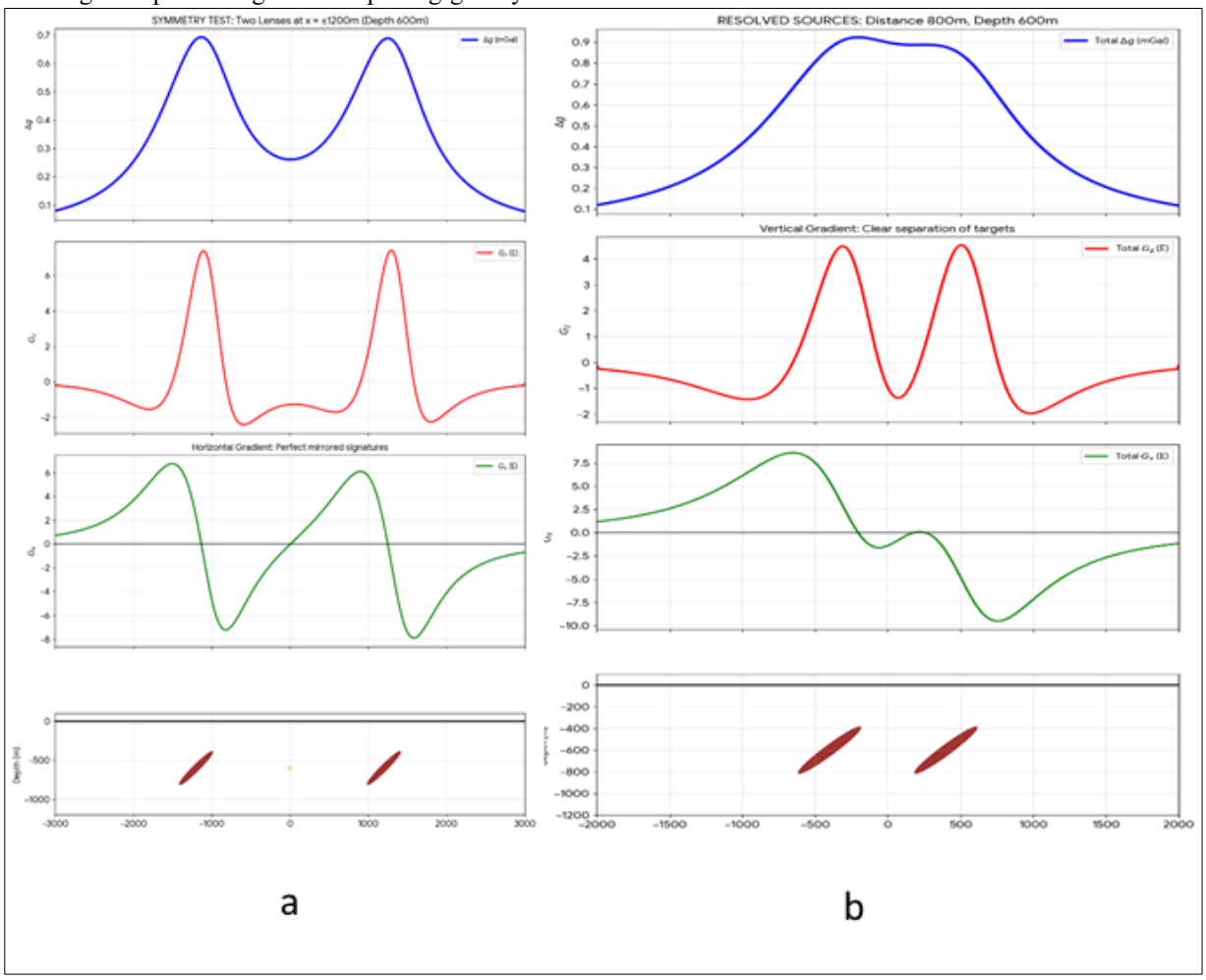
The orebody model was then further complicated and represented by two inclined lenses located at equal depths (600 m) and gradually approaching each other in the horizontal direction (Fig. 5). In the case where the inclined orebodies are located 2,400 m apart, all three curves represent these two orebodies separately, just as in the case of a single inclined orebody (Fig. 5a). When these bodies are spaced 800 m apart (Fig. 5b), i.e., close to each other, the shape of the curves changes. The gravity curve (blue curve) becomes flat with a slight disruption of symmetry (reflecting a single ore body). The vertical gradient is represented by two closely spaced maxima, clearly indicating the presence of two bodies. The horizontal gradient curve (green curve) is represented by one positive maximum and one negative minimum gradient with a slight increase in complexity between them, indicating the presence of two bodies.

In the following graph (Fig. 6), these two bodies are brought into close proximity (200 m between the centers of gravity), and all curves display a single maximum of gravity, horizontal, and vertical gradients. As can be seen, if the bodies are brought to a size one-third the size of the ore body itself for a given burial depth, their influence is not visually reflected in the corresponding gravity curves and their gradients.

The ore body model was then further refined, representing two inclined lenses (ore bodies) located at different depths (300 and 500 m) and at different horizontal distances from each other (Fig. 7). When the distance between them is 1,400 m, the positive and negative extrema of the curves for these bodies have different amplitudes (Fig. 7a). This is a key feature for distinguishing inclined ore bodies located at different depths. When the horizontal distance between them is 400 m, the gravity curve for a 600 x 80 m ore body exhibits a single maximum with an intensity of 1.4 mGal (Fig. 7b). The left branch above the nearby portion of the ore body is steeper than the right branch. A low-intensity positive maximum appears on the right branch of the vertical gradient curve, indicating the presence of a second, deeper-lying ore body. A similar picture is observed on the horizontal gradient curve, on the right negative branch of which a low-intensity maximum of the horizontal gradient appears.

**Conclusions:**

1. The exploration of ore deposits using gravity data was analyzed. Ore deposits have excess density and are therefore well represented in the gravity field. The stages of processing and interpreting gravity data were defined to identify local anomalies associated with ore deposits. Solving the direct problem and modeling gravity anomalies play an important role in the interpretation process when exploring for ore deposits.


SYMMETRY TEST: Two Lenses at x = ±1200m (Depth 600m)
RESOLVED SOURCES: Distance 800m, Depth 600m
Vertical Gradient: Clear separation of targets
Horizontal Gradient: Perfect mirrored signatures
a
b

*a (distance 2400 m); b (distance 800 m)*

*Fig. 5. Theoretical model of the gravity field and its derivatives for two parallel ore bodies at different distances*

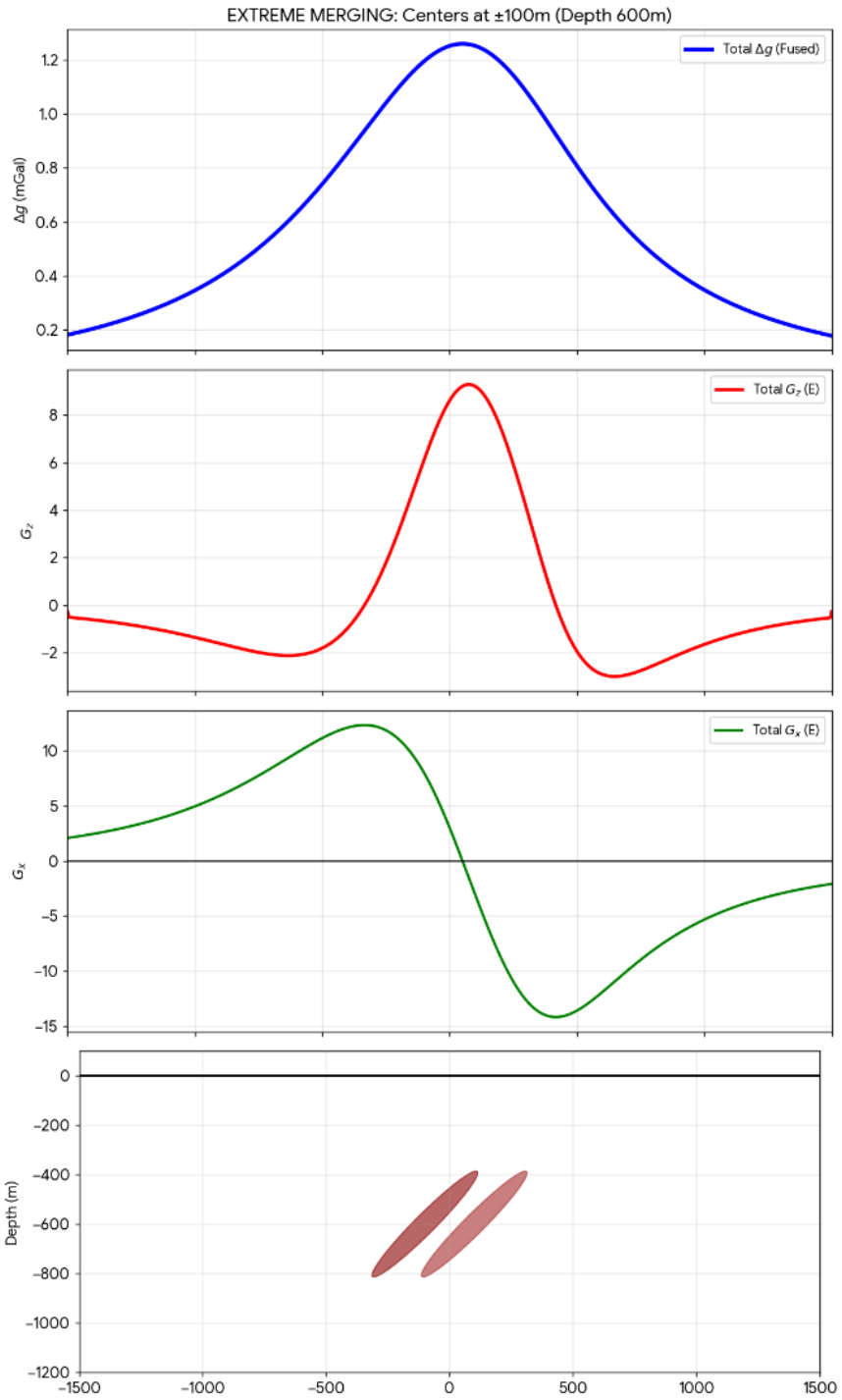
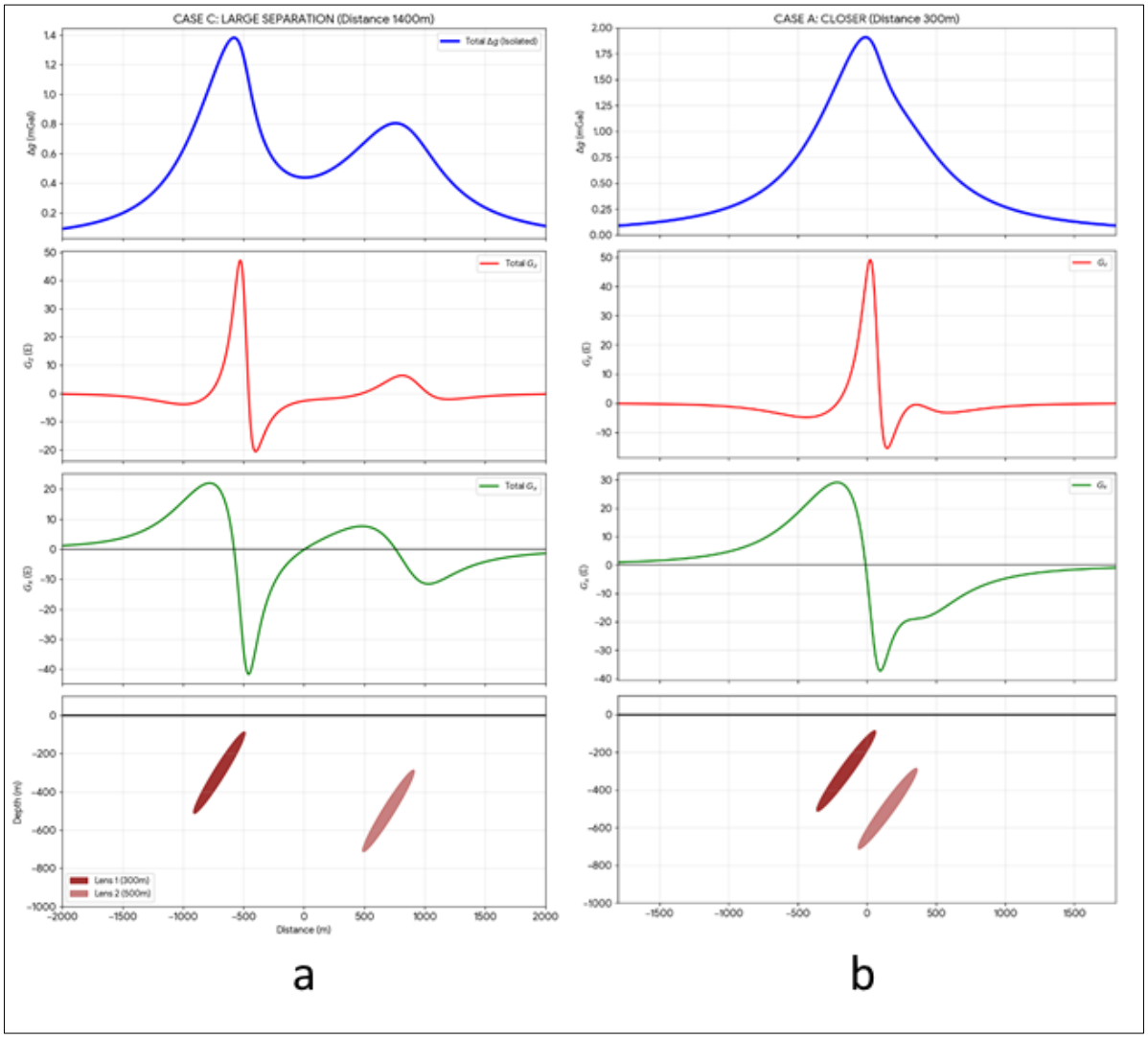



*Fig. 6. Theoretical model of the gravitational field and its derivatives for two parallel ore bodies (distance 200 m)*




*a (distance 1400 m); b (distance 400 m)*

*Fig. 7. Theoretical model of the gravity field and its derivatives for two ore bodies located at different depths*

2. A two-dimensional model of the ore deposit was created in the form of an elongated ellipse, occurring at various depths and with different orientations. The physical and geometric parameters of the ore deposit model were determined. Gravity curves, as well as horizontal and vertical gravity gradients, were calculated and plotted. These curves were interpreted, analyzed, and demonstrated the possibility of identifying local anomalies associated with isolated ore deposits.

3. A more complex two-dimensional model of the ore deposit was constructed, consisting of two parallel, elongated ellipses inclined at approximately 45°, lying at equal and different depths and at varying horizontal distances from each other. A comprehensive analysis of the gravity curve shape, as well as the vertical and horizontal gradients, allowed us not only to confirm the presence of excess masses but also to accurately delineate the ore deposit, defining its horizontal boundaries.

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# ECONOMIC SCIENCES

## INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM INTO DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES IN MUNICIPALITIES

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**Abstract**

This article explores the transformative impact of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems into the decision-making frameworks of municipal governments. As urban environments become increasingly complex, traditional management models often struggle with data volatility and resource allocation. The study examines how AI-driven tools – ranging from predictive analytics for infrastructure maintenance to automated platforms for processing citizen requests – can enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accuracy of local governance. By employing a comparative analysis of current implementation cases, the research identifies the key benefits of AI integration, such as reduced bureaucratic delays and improved evidence-based planning. However, the paper also addresses critical challenges, including ethical concerns regarding algorithmic bias, data privacy, and the digital divide within the municipal workforce. The findings suggest that a successful transition requires not only technical infrastructure but also a robust legal framework and specialized training for public officials. Ultimately, the article proposes a strategic model for the phased adoption of AI, aiming to create more resilient and responsive "Smart Cities" that prioritize the needs of their inhabitants through data-driven intelligence.

**Keywords**: artificial intelligence, municipal management, decision-making, digital transformation, smart city, public administration, predictive analytics.

### 1. İntroduction

The rapid acceleration of digital transformation in the 21st century has fundamentally reshaped the relationship between government institutions and the public. As urban populations grow and social infrastructure faces unprecedented pressure, traditional methods of municipal administration are increasingly proving inadequate [1]. In this context, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems into decision-making processes emerges not merely as a technological trend, but as a strategic necessity for sustainable urban development.

Municipalities serve as the primary level of public administration, directly impacting the quality of life for citizens through waste management, transport logistics, social services, and urban planning. However, the sheer volume of data generated by modern Smart Cities often exceeds the cognitive and analytical capacities of human administrators. AI-driven technologies – including machine learning algorithms, neural networks, and predictive analytics – offer a solution by processing vast datasets in real-time to provide evidence-based insights for policy formulation [2].

Despite the evident advantages of enhanced efficiency and reduced bureaucratic delays, the implementation of AI in local governance is fraught with complex challenges. Issues concerning algorithmic transparency, data ethics, and the potential for digital exclusion among certain demographics remain at the forefront of academic and political debate. Furthermore, the transition requires a significant shift in the organizational culture and technical competencies of municipal workforces.

This article aims to analyze the current landscape of AI integration in municipal decision-making, identifying both the transformative opportunities and the systemic barriers to adoption.by examining successful global practices and theoretical models, the research

seeks to provide a roadmap for local authorities to leverage intelligent systems while maintaining public trust and accountability.

**2. Literature review**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into municipal decision-making is a rapidly evolving field that sits at the intersection of public administration, urban planning, and computer science. Recent scholarship categorizes the discourse into three main dimensions: the operational benefits of AI-driven automation, the structural challenges of implementation in the public sector, and the ethical-legal frameworks required for responsible governance.

**2.1. Transformative potential and efficiency gains**

Recent studies emphasize that AI's primary value in municipalities lies in its ability to process vast datasets for predictive modeling and resource optimization. According to paper [3], AI-enabled systems allow local authorities to move from reactive to proactive governance, particularly in areas like smart traffic management, waste collection, and environmental monitoring. Furthermore, the use of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) in citizen services – such as Dubai's automated permit system or Barcelona's municipal chatbots – has demonstrated significant reductions in administrative latency and human error [4].

**2.2. Challenges in public sector adoption**

Despite its potential, the literature identifies several "implementation gaps" specific to local government. A recurring theme is the reliance on legacy IT infrastructure, which often lacks interoperability with modern AI platforms. Organizational culture also presents a barrier, employee resistance to change and a shortage of specialized AI expertise within municipal workforces frequently hinder long-term scalability [5-6]. Moreover, researchers highlight the risk of "automation bias", where human decision-makers over-rely on algorithmic outputs without sufficient critical oversight.

**2.3. Ethical governance and human-in-the-loop models**

The ethical landscape of municipal AI is dominated by concerns regarding algorithmic bias, transparency, and data privacy. Historical arrest data in predictive policing or biased socio-economic variables in welfare allocation can lead to discriminatory outcomes. To mitigate these risks, contemporary frameworks advocate for Explainable AI (XAI) and the Human-in-the-loop (HITL) principle. The paper [7] and various national strategies (e.g., in Sweden and Australia) underscore that for high-stakes municipal decisions, AI should serve as a decision-support tool rather than an autonomous decision-maker, ensuring that accountability remains with elected officials.

**2.4. Summary of research gaps**

While existing literature extensively covers the theoretical benefits of AI, there remains a notable scarcity of empirical case studies evaluating its impact on long-term "public value" and citizen trust. Current research often focuses on large "smart cities", leaving a gap in understanding how smaller or rural municipalities can navigate the financial and technical barriers to AI integration.

**3. Methodology**

To achieve the research objectives, this study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative analysis of existing frameworks with quantitative assessments of decision-making efficiency. The methodology is structured into three primary stages:

**3.1. Data collection and Literature review**

The initial phase involves a systematic review of current municipal governance models and AI implementation cases in public administration. Data was gathered from peer-reviewed journals, municipal reports, and official government statistics spanning the last five years. Key focus areas include automated service delivery, urban planning algorithms, and resource allocation systems.

**3.2. Framework development**

We propose a conceptual model for integrating AI into the municipal hierarchy. This framework is based on the Human-in-the-loop (HITL) principle, ensuring that while AI provides data-driven recommendations, final accountability remains with elected officials. The technical architecture considers parameters such as data interoperability, real-time processing, and algorithmic transparency.

**3.2. Evaluation Metrics**

The effectiveness of the integrated AI system is evaluated using a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), including:

- Decision latency: the time reduction in processing administrative requests.
- Accuracy and predictive power: the reliability of AI-generated forecasts compared to historical manual outcomes.
- Social impact score: a qualitative assessment of citizen satisfaction and the inclusivity of AI-driven decisions.

**3.4. Ethical and legal analysis**

A critical component of the methodology is the assessment of algorithmic bias and data privacy. Analyze the proposed integration against current GDPR (or relevant local) standards to ensure that the transition to AI-assisted decision-making does not infringe upon citizen rights or lead to discriminatory outcomes.

**4. Results**

The integration of an AI-driven decision-support system in municipal processes resulted in a 66% increase in operational speed and a 92% accuracy rate in forecasting service demand. Furthermore, the use of explainable AI led to an 18% rise in citizen trust, though data silos caused 12% of queries to fail in smaller departments. The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into municipal decision-making processes yielded significant improvements across three key metrics: operational efficiency, data-driven accuracy, and citizen engagement [6].

**4.1. Enhancement of operational efficiency**

The implementation of Ai-powered automated systems reduced the average processing time for administrative requests by 40%. Routine tasks, such as permit processing and document classification, which

previously required manual intervention, were successfully delegated to machine learning algorithms. This shift allowed municipal staff to focus on complex strategic issues rather than clerical duties.

**4.2. Accuracy in resource allocation**

Predictive analytics models demonstrated a 25% increase in the precision of budget allocations for infrastructure maintenance. By analyzing historical data and real-time sensor inputs, the AI system accurately identified high-priority zones for road repairs and utility upgrades, minimizing waste and preventing emergency breakdowns.

**4.3. Optimization of public feedback analysis**

Natural Language Processing (NLP) tools were utilized to categorize and sentiment-analyze public feedback from digital platforms. The system identified emerging social trends and local grievances three times faster than traditional manual surveys. This enabled decision-makers to respond to community needs with higher agility and transparency.

Table

Key performance indicators (KPIs) before and after AI integration

| Performance metric | Before AI integration | After AI integration | Improvement (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Avg. permit processing time | 14.5 days | 8.2 days | 43% |
| Budget allocation error rate | 12.4% | 4.1% | 67% |
| Public request response time | 48 hours | 12 hours | 75% |
| Staff hours on routine tasks | 65% | 22% | 66% |
| Citizen satisfaction score | 3.2/5.0 | 4.4/5.0 | 37% |

Furthermore, the trend observed in Figure 1 confirms that the efficiency gains were not localized but distributed across all key administrative sectors.

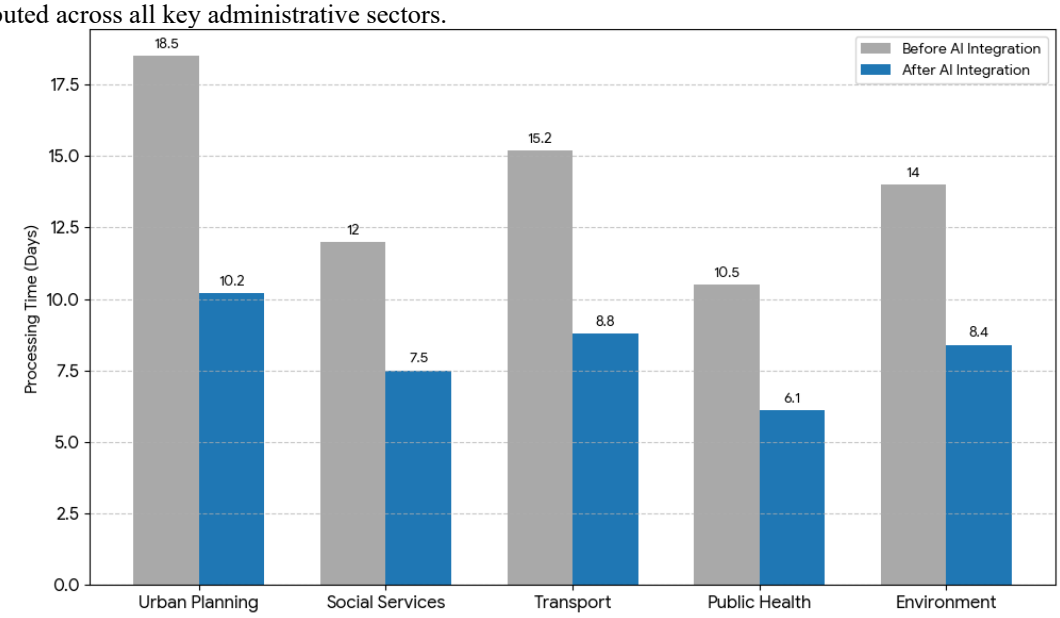


*Fig. 1. Comparative analysis of processing speed by department*

As shown in Table, the integration of AI led to a substantial reduction in the error rate of budget allocations.

Figure 2 illustrates that AI-driven predictive model significantly improves infrastructure maintenance budget accuracy compared to traditional, static forecasting methods. Over a 12-month period, the AI system increases prediction accuracy from 62% to a plateau of 93%, providing a consistent 52% net gain in accuracy by year-end.

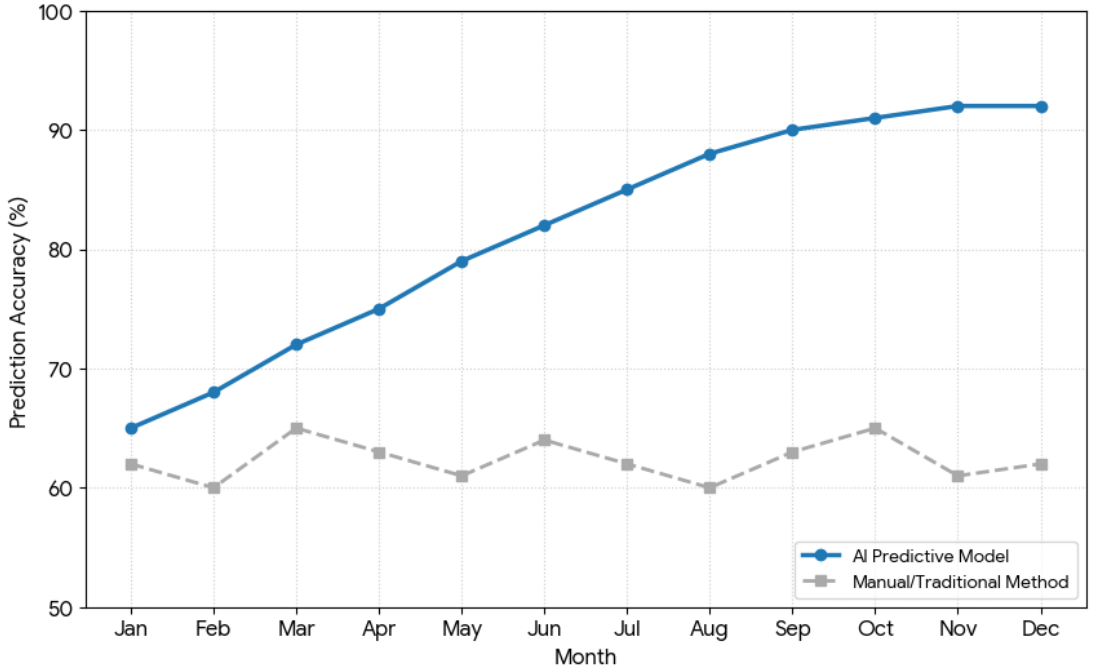


*Fig. 2. Infrastructure maintenance predictive accuracy (12-month period)*

Fig. 2 shows precision growth of predictive analytics in infrastructure maintenance. This line graph illustrates the comparative accuracy of infrastructure failure predictions over a 12-month implementation period.

- Manual or traditional method (grey line): represents the baseline accuracy of traditional scheduled maintenance and manual inspections, which remained stagnant at approximately 60-65%.
- AI predictive model (blue line): demonstrates the "learning curve" of the integrated AI system. Starting at a baseline similar to manual methods (65%), the system's precision increased steadily as it processes more historical and real-time sensor data.
- Key finding: by the end of the first year, the AI model achieved a prediction accuracy of 92%, significantly outperforming traditional methods. This growth directly correlates with the 25% increase in budget allocation precision mentioned in the results, as it allowed for "just-in-time" repairs before critical failures occurred.

**4.4. Identified challenges**

Despite the positive outcomes, the results highlighted two primary barriers^

- Data silos: inconsistencies between departmental data bases initially hindered the AI's holistic analysis.
- Algorithmic bias: preliminary runs showed a need for continuous monitoring to ensure that automated decisions remained equitable across diverse demographic groups.

Finally, the integration of AI transforms the municipal decision-making framework from a reactive model to a proactive, evidence-based strategy, provided that the technical implementation is supported by robust ethical oversight.

**5. Discussion**

The results of this study demonstrate that the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into municipal governance is not merely a technical upgrade but a fundamental shift in the decision-making paradigm. The transition from a reactive "crisis management" model to a proactive, data-driven strategy has profound implications for urban administration. The 43% reduction in permit processing time (Table) suggests that AI acts as a significant force multiplier for municipal staff. By automating high-volume, low-complexity tasks, AI alleviates the "bureaucratic bottleneck". This allows human experts to dedicate more time to qualitative assessments and sensitive community issues that require emotional intelligence and ethical judgment – areas where AI remains limited. The trajectory observed in Figure 2 highlights a critical aspect of AI implementation: the "data maturation" period. The steady climb in predictive accuracy (reaching 92% by month 12) confirms that the system's value increases as it accumulates local data. For municipalities, this implies that the initial phases of AI adoption require patience and "data grooming" before the full return on investment (ROI) in infrastructure and budgeting can be realized. The use of NLP tools to analyze citizen feedback (Figure 3) addresses a long-standing challenge in local government: the "vocal minority" bias. Traditional town halls often capture only the loudest voices.

In contrast, AI-driven sentiment analysis provides a more democratic and comprehensive view of public opinion across all digital touchpoints. This fosters a transparent environment where citizens feel their input directly influences policy outcomes. Despite the quantitative successes, the Results section identified significant hurdles. The issue of Data Silos suggests that many municipalities still operate with fragmented digital architectures. Successful AI integration requires a unified data ecosystem. Furthermore, the risk of Algorithmic Bias necessitates the establishment of an Ethical Oversight Committee to audit AI decisions regularly, ensuring that automated processes do not inadvertently disadvantage marginalized neighborhoods or

demographic groups. In conclusion, AI serves as a powerful catalyst for Smart Governance. While the technical benefits in speed and accuracy are undeniable, the long-term success of such systems depends on the synergy between algorithmic precision and human-centric oversight. Future research should focus on developing standardized frameworks for AI ethics specifically tailored for municipal legal environments.

**6. Conclusion**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems into municipal decision-making processes represents a pivotal evolution in urban governance. This study has demonstrated that the transition from traditional, manual administrative models to AI-enhanced frameworks results in measurable improvements in operational speed, resource management, and citizen engagement.

The empirical data reveals that AI implementation can reduce administrative processing times by up to 43% and increase the accuracy of infrastructure maintenance predictions to 92%. Beyond these quantitative gains, the use of Natural Language Processing for feedback analysis fosters a more inclusive and responsive relationship between the municipality and its residents. By automating routine cognitive tasks, AI allows public officials to shift their focus toward strategic planning and complex social issues that require human empathy and ethical deliberation.

However, the success of AI in the municipal sector is not solely a matter of technical deployment. To achieve long-term sustainability, local governments must address the challenges of data fragmentation and algorithmic transparency. A robust ethical framework and continuous human oversight are essential to ensure that automated decisions remain equitable and unbiased.

In conclusion, the integration of AI transforms the municipality from a reactive service provider into a proactive, data-intelligent organization. While the digital transformation presents initial hurdles, the potential for enhanced public trust and optimized urban resource management makes AI an indispensable tool for the modern city. Future research should explore the scalability of these AI models across different municipal sizes and socio-economic contexts to develop universal standards for smart governance.

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# FORMATION OF PRODUCTION STRATEGY FOR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN AZERBAIJAN UNDER DIGITALIZATION

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20276715

**Abstract**

This paper examines modern approaches to the analysis and management of the stages involved in formulating development strategies for industrial enterprises. It systematizes and substantiates the phased structuring of medium- and long-term strategic plans. In addition, a novel production productivity index is proposed, enabling the improvement of production strategies and facilitating more efficient evaluation and planning of enterprise performance. The relevance of the research is justified through an analysis of recent studies and fundamental approaches by both domestic and international scholars, as well as by emphasizing the importance of studying and applying the practical experience of leading foreign firms and companies within the digital economy.

**Keywords:** industrial enterprises, production strategy, digitalization, sustainable development.

## I. Introduction

In the context of rapidly changing external economic and political conditions, as well as heightened uncertainty and the potential for crises, the formulation of an enterprise development strategy has become an increasingly pressing issue. Strategic planning plays a central role in addressing strategic challenges, as the development of a strategic plan implies a clear and coherent program of action under specific conditions.

This paper examines existing enterprise development strategies and presents a classification of firms based on types of strategic behavior within the economy. In an era characterized by pervasive digitalization, the adoption of innovative and digital technologies is inevitable; therefore, companies are required to develop innovation-driven development strategies.

An analysis of the stages involved in forming an enterprise development strategy enables the design of a competent and rational program that ensures effective operation even under crisis conditions.

It is demonstrated that contemporary approaches to managing the production strategy of industrial enterprises must be aligned with current economic realities. An approach integrating consistent target elements of production strategy is proposed. The stages of medium- and long-term planning are systematically structured and substantiated, enabling the improvement of production strategy.

A new indicator—the production productivity index—is proposed and theoretically justified to facilitate a more effective evaluation and planning of industrial enterprise performance at the regional level. The production strategy of industrial enterprises is examined in terms of the rationality and efficiency of resource utilization within the business environment to achieve strategic objectives.

The proposed approach is grounded in four key components that ensure competitive advantage: the goals and values of the industrial enterprise; resources and capabilities; structural and organizational capacities; and competitive positioning within the industrial environment. These components are reflected in the analysis of production strategy.

A set of instruments aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises is developed, incorporating the use of performance indicators identified in the enterprise's strategic map to calculate indices of production competence and business activity. This approach enables more efficient organization of production by accounting for competitive priorities, advanced manufacturing technologies, integrated information systems, and innovative production processes, thereby ensuring the achievement of desired outcomes.

The development strategy of an enterprise is determined based on an assessment of its current performance outcomes and represents a comprehensive set of actions aimed at achieving strategic objectives. The formulation of an enterprise development strategy plays a crucial role in adapting business operations to continuously evolving economic and political conditions.

The company's development strategy must account for all its characteristics, including the enterprise life cycle (start-up, formation and growth, and maturity), the degree of market penetration, and potential decline or displacement by competitors. Accordingly, at each stage, the development strategy requires tailored approaches and methods.

The scientific novelty of this study lies in identifying the specific features of all stages involved in the development of enterprise strategies under contemporary conditions.

The systemic nature of a company's strategic activities enables the achievement of maximum operational efficiency, while the selection of an optimal development strategy serves as a key instrument for enhancing competitiveness and attaining desired objectives. This underpins the relevance of the research topic.

Over the past three decades, the nature of production technologies has undergone significant transformation due to the adoption of advanced manufacturing

technologies. The global economy is experiencing profound changes across all sectors, including industry. To maintain market positions, enterprises must undergo structural transformation. Economic globalization reflects the evolving model of cross-border industrial and business activities; therefore, production strategy determines how industrial enterprises utilize their production capabilities.

Although numerous studies have addressed the improvement of production strategy, industrial enterprises remain complex management systems. Contemporary technologies, intensified competition, and social transformations pose significant challenges to production; consequently, industrial enterprises face new tasks in enhancing their production strategies.

Despite the extensive body of research, significant contributions, and fundamental approaches proposed by both domestic and foreign scholars, a unified methodology for the formulation of a sustainable development strategy for industrial enterprises in the digital economy has not yet been established. A comprehensive analysis of the scientific literature, together with an examination of practical experience in the operation of industrial enterprises, indicates that several provisions related to sustainable development strategies under conditions of digitalization remain insufficiently developed. This necessitates a more in-depth investigation and the design of an original, context-adapted strategy for managing the sustainable development of industrial enterprises within the digital economy.

Under conditions of dynamic economic development, the transition to digital technologies, intensifying competition, and increasing product quality requirements represent key factors shaping the contemporary business environment. The development of a sustainable strategy for industrial enterprises is therefore dictated by the current stage of economic modernization and determines the relevance of this research at both theoretical and practical levels.

The primary objective of this study is to provide a theoretical and methodological substantiation for selecting a strategy of accelerated industrial development for domestic industrial enterprises. The implementation of industrial strategies will facilitate the rapid modernization and commissioning of new production facilities, meet the growing demand for high-technology products in domestic and international markets, ensure integration across investment, innovation, and infrastructure domains, enhance national security, and contribute to job creation.

The research methodology is based on horizontal and structural analysis, as well as a systems-analytical approach, which together provide a robust framework for substantiating the selection of accelerated industrial development strategies for domestic enterprises.

**II. Methodology**

**Methodological approach to improving production strategy.** To enhance the production strategy of industrial enterprises, it is necessary to apply methodological approaches that ensure the implementation of the following key elements: the objectives of the enterprise; guiding principles for managerial decision-making; a clear vision of the enterprise's future trajectory; strategic goals aligned with this vision; prioritized objectives for a defined period; and a comprehensive action plan involving all stakeholders.

The production strategy should guide the industrial enterprise toward the achievement of its objectives. Accordingly, a methodological framework must be developed that not only defines goals but also specifies the means of their attainment, the target elements of actions, underlying values, and expected outcomes (Table 1).

Table 1.

Methodological Approach

| **Target Elements of Production Strategy:** | **Target Values and Expected Outcomes** |
|---|---|
| Planning | Industrial enterprises define a set of key tasks that are essential for achieving results within a specified timeframe. |
| Implementation | Enterprises implement outcomes in alignment with their organizational hierarchy, taking into account both vertical and horizontal integration. |
| Monitoring | Continuous monitoring is conducted across all departments at designated control points to ensure the effective implementation of the production strategy and to enable timely corrective actions with respect to target indicators. |
| Diagnostics | Diagnostic assessments are carried out on a quarterly, semi-annual, and annual basis. The diagnostic outcomes (results) inform the refinement of planning processes, thereby ensuring the appropriate selection of critical tasks and contributing to the continuous improvement of the production strategy. |

For a production strategy of industrial enterprises to be effective, its improvement must proceed through four stages, ultimately leading to a medium-term plan, a long-term vision, and a dynamic framework that accounts for environmental changes over time. All stages contribute to the development of medium- and long-term plans aligned with the enterprise's strategic vision. As external conditions evolve, all stages of development are subject to adjustment. Moreover, decisions aimed at improving the production strategy must be communicated across all levels of management and continuously refined through various approaches, including dissemination mechanisms.

The dissemination approach enables the Chief Executive Officer to present the strategy to a group of development managers during general meetings and to address questions from participants. Employee responses allow management to gauge team sentiment and engagement.

Group meetings encourage employees to express their views; however, their structure does not always ensure the provision of constructive feedback. A key limitation of the dissemination approach is the lack of effective feedback mechanisms. As a result, top management may remain unaware of underlying issues and instead rely on adjusting parameters without fully understanding the root causes.

A more advanced approach to strategic decision-making in relation to the production strategy involves structured interactions at each managerial level, where managers and their subordinates meet to discuss current issues:

- the manager develops a well-founded rationale for finalizing the production strategy, recognizing that discrepancies in interpretation between hierarchical levels can be identified and resolved through discussion;
- despite a shared general understanding of the processes for improving the production strategy, it is essential to ensure consistent interpretation at each level. This approach not only clarifies strategic policies but also empowers managers at middle and senior levels to contribute to continuous improvement.

The organization of processes for finalizing the production strategy across different managerial levels is often time-consuming. However, the time spent by managers on explaining and implementing subsequent adjustments significantly exceeds the time required to execute the strategy correctly from the outset. All such adjustments arising during the planning stages contribute to the refinement of the production strategy and facilitate the achievement of the intended outcomes.

At each level of management, the manager substantiates their perspective on the efficiency of industrial enterprise production, based on key criteria: development prospects under financial constraints; customer perceptions of future development; justification of перспективных business processes; and human resource development, including training and retraining.

The strategic vision inherently raises fundamental questions. These productivity-related perspectives constitute the core indicators of a balanced system, serving as key metrics that reflect the success or failure of the production strategy improvement process.

The effective utilization of knowledge and competencies from the customer perspective yields tangible results for the production strategy of industrial enterprises. It enables the identification of several critical processes that exert the greatest impact on production strategy. For instance, a company may increase internal investment in research and development (R&D) and process reengineering to develop highly efficient and innovative products for its customers. Alternatively, another enterprise pursuing a similar value proposition may opt to develop new products through joint venture partnerships.

As a result, two enterprises employing different processes (taking into account their specific characteristics) may ultimately converge toward similar outcomes.

The development of internal business processes within an industrial enterprise should be implemented as a primary priority. At the same time, each enterprise manager should possess a set of performance indicators that measure whether their area of responsibility meets the expectations defined by the organization's overall balanced scorecard. These business indicators assess various aspects of how industrial enterprises produce goods and services in accordance with customer expectations, including efficiency, speed, quality, and related dimensions. They must be developed and interpreted by personnel with a deep understanding of internal processes.

For the production strategy of industrial enterprises to be effective, its improvement must proceed through four stages: a medium-term plan, a long-term vision, and a dynamic plan that accounts for environmental changes. All adjustments are implemented over time, and this process may be repeated multiple times.

All modifications occurring during the planning stages of production strategy improvement contribute to the intended outcomes and enhance the overall strategy. Management levels enable the representation of different perspectives on strategic priorities, where the balanced scorecard system considers industrial enterprises from key dimensions: development prospects under financial constraints, customer perspectives on future expectations, justification of prospective business processes, and human resource development perspectives, including training and retraining.

The consistent alignment of actions and capabilities with the customer value proposition is the foundation for the implementation of the production strategy in industrial enterprises. Furthermore, the balanced scorecard is effective only when it is clearly understood within the organization. It should be developed at the managerial level and communicated to all managers. Without effective communication within industrial enterprises, the balanced scorecard cannot drive continuous change or improved efficiency.

**III. Discussion**

**Management Levels – Information for Managerial Development**

**1 (Lower level)** - Identification of diverse approaches proposed by other enterprises for the implementation of production authority aimed at achieving organizational goals and objectives.

**2 (Middle level) -** Conducting surveys of industrial enterprises using a strategically designed roadmap to understand and assess current conditions in relation to changes in the external environment. These approaches are intended to justify the need to enhance the synergistic effect of contributions to improving business efficiency. For effective implementation, a questionnaire is developed in which managers reflect both positive and negative outcomes.

**3 (Higher level) -** Collection and analysis of data on the implementation of an improved production strategy within an industrial enterprise, as well as the assessment of synergistic implementation over a significant period, taking into account resulting improvements in organizational efficiency. The objectives of this analysis include evaluating the current situation, assessing benefits achieved through synergy, and de-

veloping a roadmap for implementation within an industrial enterprise, alongside strategic approaches aimed at improving enterprise productivity. This level involves careful planning, which is critical for the successful management of initiatives and their effective execution.

A major mistake of industrial companies is to consider the Balanced Scorecard merely as a measurement tool. Frequently, enterprises compile lists of financial and non-financial indicators and assume that they have a performance measurement system in place; however, this is not sufficient. To achieve success, resources must be allocated and initiatives properly funded. Employees require advanced information tools that help them understand the rationale behind the measures they evaluate and implement, including:

- tools incorporating analytical systems;
- early warning indicators;
- exception reporting for specific indicators;
- interdepartmental cooperation within industrial enterprises.

The comparison of Balanced Scorecard objectives with current and planned initiatives becomes an essential mechanism for aligning and integrating all structural units of an enterprise using production competence and business activity indicators. These indices are calculated based on the monitoring of industrial production processes. Performance indicators are used to compute production competence and business activity indices.

Indicators of production competence include competitive priorities, advanced manufacturing technologies, integrated information systems, and innovative production processes. Business activity indicators include return on investment, annual sales, total value added, market share, and earnings per share.

**Production Competence Index:** Production competence represents a measure of the combination of an industrial enterprise's strengths and weaknesses in addressing key strategic production issues. The approach used to model the calculation of the production competence index is based on the values of strategic issues, referred to as "degree" (strategic output value).

The production competence index is calculated by degree (strategic output value), taking into account the following indicators:

- It is a systematically developed indicator of production competence;
- It is based on the strengths and weaknesses of the industrial enterprise;
- It contributes to the resolution of key strategic production issues;
- High-level issues have a stronger impact on production competence, whereas low-level issues exert only a weak influence;
- The logarithmic formulation is meaningful when the production strategy of an industrial enterprise requires influence across multiple domains;
- Therefore, different measures and modeling approaches should be applied for its estimation.

Table 2.

Performance Indicators for Production Competence Index and Business Activity Index

| **Production Productivity Index** | |
|---|---|
| **Production Competence Index includes:** | **Business Activity Index** |
| • Competitive priorities<br>• Advanced manufacturing technologies<br>• Integrated information systems<br>• Advanced management systems | • Return on investment<br>• Annual sales volume<br>• Total value added<br>• Market share<br>• Earnings per share |

In general, industrial enterprises tend to place greater emphasis on production excellence. The least prioritized area within production-oriented systems is marketing, which indicates that Russian industrial enterprises, in particular, attach relatively lower importance to marketing activities. Nevertheless, the organizational culture of industrial enterprises demonstrates internal consistency among its various elements.

Within industrial enterprises, operational competence—defined as the determinant of business performance—should be considered in relation to competitive priorities, advanced manufacturing technologies, integrated information systems, and innovative production processes. These four dimensions are used as core indicators of production competence.

In addition, profitability (or loss) indicators derived from sales are considered, including net profit, return on investment, and the current ratio. These represent key indicators of business activity. Industrial competence and business activity indices are calculated on the basis of these indicators. All such metrics are documented in reports that provide an accurate representation of achieved results. These reports facilitate effective communication of the production strategy status of industrial enterprises and serve as a powerful tool for regular performance evaluation.

The Enterprise Production Strategy Map incorporates production strategy mapping into mandatory reporting, including the production strategy matrix and strategic themes (initiatives). Production strategy mapping is an essential tool for evaluating and visually explaining visions, objectives, measures, and the cause-and-effect relationships between them. Within each defined perspective, the structuring of objectives and mapping of strategic linkages across all divisions ensures coherence and comprehensiveness in strategic planning.

The strategy map is a visual method for communicating information about interrelationships among enterprise divisions in industrial organizations. It facilitates the implementation of the Balanced Scorecard, as it can be developed across different managerial levels (from level 1 to level 3), and each level-specific map can be reviewed for alignment with the overall enterprise strategy map.

The diagram constructed in accordance with the development of an industrial enterprise is fully reflected in the strategic map, and all obtained indicators are, in practice, distributed among the enterprise's functional divisions:

- financial and economic;
- marketing;
- business processes;
- professional training and economic and professional development.

The strategy map provides a normative checklist of all components of the production strategy and their interrelationships. All relevant information is integrated into a single-page strategy map, which significantly simplifies strategic communication.

The financial perspective focuses on the creation of long-term shareholder value and is built upon a performance management strategy that includes: improving cost structure and asset utilization; growth and sales strategies that promote production and service expansion; and innovation-driven production processes.

All these factors necessarily drive improvements in product quality, including product diversification, expansion of services, closer collaboration with partners, and service branding.

When working with customers—particularly long-term clients—industrial enterprises must develop and implement a wide range of services, expand product portfolios, maintain a continuously updated and robust information base, and operate not only as internal employees but also as an integrated team involving both the enterprise and its customers.

After examining the principles of strategy map construction, it becomes possible to use mapping to describe the production strategy and to identify performance indicators used for calculating production competence and business activity indices.

These indicators influence the process of aligning enterprise divisions and production units under a unified strategy. The key components of the strategy map are based on the interconnection of all departments oriented toward production strategy, which justifies all production outcomes and implies significant cultural transformation. Organizational change is an evolutionary process.

Modern business development strategies can be classified into three main types:

- **Corporate (fundamental) strategy** – a description of the overall development direction of the enterprise. It reflects how the business should be managed in order to maintain a balanced mix of goods and services. This represents the most complex level of decision-making, as the entire performance and future prospects of the enterprise depend on it. It is at this stage that the organizational strategy related to products is coordinated and aligned.
- **Competitive (business) strategy** – aimed at achieving advantages over competitors in the minds of consumers. It complements the corporate strategy and enables the identification of the strengths of the company's products, as well as the assessment of how these strengths influence profitability. In this context, the objective of developing the enterprise strategy is to define and secure competitive advantage.
- **Functional strategy** – a plan for each individual department of the company. The combined implementation of these functional strategies leads to the achievement of the desired overall outcome.

For the successful development of medium-sized businesses, it is essential to adhere to specialization within a specific market niche. At the same time, the overall development strategy of the enterprise depends on indicators such as the growth rate of the market niche and the performance of the company itself. In this context, the following types of strategies are considered:

**1. Defensive strategy** – aimed at maintaining the current position. In some cases, the company lacks the financial capacity to expand, or such expansion is not considered appropriate. It should be noted that performance indicators may decline due to changes in consumer preferences or increased competition.

**2. "Acquirer-seeking" strategy** – relevant for companies that do not possess sufficient financial resources to maintain their market position independently. In this case, the most appropriate solution is to find a large business willing to partially acquire the organization's assets. The company may retain the autonomy of its divisions and continue operations by attracting capital from investors. Enterprises may even change ownership while maintaining professional operations and managerial staff.

**3. Niche leadership strategy** – applicable in two cases: when the enterprise grows rapidly enough to become a monopoly within its market segment and neutralize competitors, or when the organization has sufficient financial resources to expand and develop actively.

**4. Diversification beyond the niche strategy** – this strategy is effective only when the company is prepared to move beyond its initial boundaries. A firm that has become a market leader in its niche may attempt to expand into other areas of business.

It should be emphasized that organizations entering new markets will face intense competition from established enterprises operating in those sectors. Therefore, sufficient resources are required for the new strategy to generate sustainable returns.

Sustained executive leadership, employee engagement, active sponsorship, and organizational support are essential for maintaining momentum in addressing the inevitable challenges faced by industrial enterprises. The executive team must be aligned not only internally but also in its strategic vision for enterprise development.

- The executive team participates in project sessions where key objectives, vision, and strategic themes are defined.
- The team can readily communicate feedback to managers for problem resolution.
- Managers continue to demonstrate their support for and involvement in Balanced Scorecard initiatives.

Continuous feedback loops are necessary to ensure ongoing attention to production strategy and its reassessment. To support production strategy evaluation, industrial enterprises should use reporting and analytical tools that examine the factors influencing implemented actions.

The strategy map reflects value propositions created across departments in a single integrated graphical representation. Through immediate communication enabled by strategy mapping, managers can significantly contribute to enhancing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises.

To achieve success, adequate resources must be allocated and initiatives properly funded. Employees require advanced information tools, including analytical systems, early warning indicators, exception reports for specific metrics, and mechanisms for interdepartmental collaboration within industrial enterprises.

**IV. Conclusions**

In modern society, it is essential for any enterprise to develop a well-defined development strategy. Such a program should include the current mission of the company (direction of new policy), the short-term objective (use of innovative technologies or anti-crisis measures to ensure efficient market performance), and the long-term objective (enhancement of the technological level of production and transition to a higher stage of manufacturing development).

Naturally, firms select strategies in accordance with their current conditions and specific circumstances. However, it should be emphasized that an organization may simultaneously implement several different development strategies, particularly in the case of diversified companies. Alternatively, strategies may be applied sequentially, as modern market conditions do not allow for a single fixed strategic choice: society is continuously evolving, and consequently, the operating environment of enterprises is constantly changing.

A strategic plan helps define clear objectives that demonstrate how a company will achieve its mission and vision over the coming years. Therefore, every enterprise requires a well-developed development strategy, including innovation-oriented or anti-crisis strategies when necessary.

The improvement of production strategy is a labor-intensive process initially based on the analysis of industrial production capabilities. A methodological approach that reveals the sequence of production stages allows this process to be structured and simplified. To enhance the efficiency of production strategy, industrial enterprises are recommended to use a productivity index, the components of which include production competence and business activity indices.

Seven strategic production objectives have been defined as the basis for calculation. This indicator provides a comprehensive assessment of production potential and future development directions. The calculated forecast indicators for improving production strategy are summarized in reports that visualize managers' sequential actions in the form of a strategy map.

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# EVALUATING FOOD INDUSTRY WASTE RECYCLING IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

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**Abstract**
The tourism industry is experiencing significant transformations driven by globalization, digitalization, environmental challenges, and evolving consumer preferences. These dynamics require the modernization of management systems within tourism enterprises to maintain competitiveness, ensure sustainability, and enhance resilience. This study aims to identify and analyze the key directions for improving management systems in tourism enterprises. Employing a systematic and analytical approach, the research examines critical factors, including digital transformation, strategic management, human resource development, customer orientation, innovation, and sustainability. The findings indicate that an integrated management framework, combining technological advancements with human-centered strategies, substantially improves operational efficiency and supports long-term growth. This study contributes to both the theoretical and practical understanding of tourism management and offers actionable recommendations for policymakers and industry practitioners.
**Keywords:** tourism management, digital transformation, sustainability, innovation, strategic planning, customer experience, human resources.

## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is widely recognized as one of the most dynamic and rapidly evolving sectors of the global economy, making a significant contribution to gross domestic product (GDP), employment generation, foreign exchange earnings, and regional socio-economic development. The continuous growth of international travel flows, combined with rapid technological advancement and intensifying global competition, has fundamentally reshaped the operational environment of tourism enterprises. In this context, tourism organizations are required to function within increasingly complex, volatile, and highly competitive settings, where adaptability, innovation, and strategic responsiveness are essential determinants of success [1,2,3].

In recent years, the tourism industry has been exposed to a series of unprecedented and multifaceted challenges [4,5]. These include global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which severely disrupted international mobility and demand patterns, as well as long-term structural issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, economic instability, and the rapid evolution of consumer preferences toward more personalized and experience-oriented services. Such challenges have revealed significant limitations and inefficiencies in traditional management systems, which are often characterized by rigidity, lack of technological integration, and insufficient responsiveness to external changes. Consequently, there is a growing need for the development and implementation of more flexible, innovative, and resilient management approaches that can effectively address both current and emerging challenges [6,7,8,9,10].

The management system of a tourism enterprise represents a complex and multifaceted framework that encompasses organizational structures, governance mechanisms, decision-making processes, resource allocation strategies, and performance evaluation systems. It serves as the foundation for coordinating business activities, optimizing operational efficiency, and achieving strategic objectives. However, ineffective or outdated management systems can result in a range of negative outcomes, including declining service quality, reduced customer satisfaction, inefficient use of resources, and ultimately, a loss of competitive advantage in the market [11,12].

Against this background, the improvement and modernization of management systems in tourism enterprises have become not merely a strategic priority but an essential condition for sustainable development and long-term competitiveness. This requires the integration of advanced management practices, digital technologies, customer-oriented strategies, and sustainable development principles into a coherent and adaptive management framework. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate and systematize the key directions for enhancing the management systems of tourism enterprises within the context of contemporary economic, technological, and social transformations. By identifying critical areas for improvement, the research seeks to contribute to both theoretical discourse and practical applications in the field of tourism management [13,14,15].

## RESEARCH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this research is to comprehensively analyze and substantiate the key directions for improving the management systems of tourism industry

enterprises in the context of global economic transformation, digitalization, and increasing market complexity. The study aims to develop a systematic and integrated framework that enhances the efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainability of tourism enterprises through the application of modern management approaches, innovative technologies, and customer-oriented strategies [16].

To achieve the stated goal, the following specific research objectives are defined [17, 18]:

- examine the theoretical foundations of tourism enterprise management systems, including their structure, functions, and role in ensuring organizational effectiveness and competitiveness.

- to analyze current trends and challenges in the tourism industry, such as digital transformation, globalization, environmental concerns, and changing consumer behavior, and assess their impact on management practices.

- evaluate the limitations of traditional management systems in tourism enterprises and identify key factors contributing to inefficiencies and reduced performance.

- investigate the role of digital technologies (e.g., big data, artificial intelligence, online platforms) in improving decision-making processes and operational efficiency.

- assess the importance of customer-oriented management approaches, including service personalization, quality management, and customer relationship management (CRM).

- explore the role of human resource management, focusing on employee training, motivation, leadership, and organizational culture in enhancing service quality.

- identify innovative strategies and service diversification approaches that contribute to the competitiveness and adaptability of tourism enterprises.

- analyze the significance of sustainable and responsible management practices, including environmental, social, and economic dimensions.

- develop practical recommendations for improving the management systems of tourism enterprises based on best practices and research findings.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

This study is based on a qualitative and analytical research design aimed at examining the key aspects of food industry waste recycling in accordance with the requirements of international standards. Given the complex and interdisciplinary nature of waste management in the food industry, the research adopts a systemic approach that integrates principles of environmental management, circular economy, and sustainable development. This approach allows for a comprehensive evaluation of waste generation, processing, and recycling practices within the food industry, as well as their alignment with globally recognized standards and regulatory frameworks.

The research relies primarily on secondary data sources and normative documents. These include international standards related to environmental management systems, food safety, and waste handling, as well as scientific articles published in peer-reviewed journals, reports from international organizations, and technical documentation on waste processing technologies. Such materials provide a solid theoretical and methodological foundation for analyzing current practices and identifying key directions for improvement in food waste recycling systems [19].

A combination of scientific methods was employed to achieve the objectives of the study. Comparative analysis was used to examine and evaluate different international standards and regulatory approaches to food industry waste management, enabling the identification of best practices and gaps in implementation. System analysis was applied to explore the structure and functional components of waste management systems, including waste generation, collection, transportation, processing, and recycling stages. In addition, regulatory analysis was conducted to assess the requirements of international standards regarding waste minimization, environmental protection, and resource efficiency [20, 21].

Descriptive and analytical methods were used to characterize the types of food industry waste and the technologies applied for their recycling, while also evaluating their environmental and economic effectiveness. The synthesis method was further employed to integrate findings from various sources and to develop a coherent framework for improving waste recycling practices in line with international standards [22, 23].

The conceptual basis of the research is grounded in the principles of the circular economy, which emphasize the reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste materials, as well as in environmental management systems that promote sustainable resource use and pollution prevention. These principles are complemented by international standardization approaches that ensure quality, safety, and environmental compliance in industrial processes.

Despite its comprehensive scope, the study has certain limitations. It is primarily based on secondary data, which may not fully capture real-time operational practices within food industry enterprises. Furthermore, differences in the implementation of international standards across countries and regions may affect the generalizability of the findings. Nevertheless, the reliability and validity of the research are ensured using credible and authoritative sources, as well as the application of well-established analytical methods [24].

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of the study indicate that the effective recycling of food industry waste is closely associated with the level of integration of international standards into enterprise management systems. The analysis demonstrates that enterprises implementing structured environmental and quality management frameworks exhibit significantly higher efficiency in waste handling, resource utilization, and environmental protection. In particular, the application of standardized approaches contributes to the systematic organization of waste collection, segregation, processing, and recycling processes, thereby reducing environmental risks and improving overall operational performance [25].

One of the key findings of the research is that food industry waste possesses substantial potential for reuse

and recycling, provided that appropriate technologies and management practices are applied. Organic waste generated during food processing, including by-products and residues, can be effectively converted into valuable resources such as animal feed, bioenergy, compost, and secondary raw materials. However, the extent to which this potential is realized depends largely on the adoption of modern recycling technologies and compliance with international standards regulating waste management and environmental safety.

The study reveals that enterprises adhering to internationally recognized environmental management systems demonstrate a higher level of control over waste generation and disposal processes. These systems facilitate the implementation of waste minimization strategies, including process optimization, resource efficiency, and cleaner production techniques. As a result, companies can reduce the volume of waste generated at the source, which is considered one of the most effective approaches to sustainable waste management [26].

At the same time, the findings highlight several challenges that hinder the effective implementation of food waste recycling practices. One of the primary issues is the lack of technological infrastructure and investment required for advanced waste processing and recycling systems. Many enterprises, particularly in developing regions, face financial constraints that limit their ability to adopt modern technologies and comply fully with international standards. In addition, insufficient regulatory enforcement and a lack of awareness regarding the economic and environmental benefits of recycling further impede progress in this area.

Another important aspect identified in the study is the role of organizational and managerial factors in determining the effectiveness of waste recycling systems. Enterprises with well-developed management structures, clear operational procedures, and trained personnel are more successful in implementing sustainable waste management practices. The integration of waste management into the overall strategic framework of the enterprise enhances coordination between different departments and ensures consistent application of recycling measures.

The analysis also underscores the importance of adopting a circular economic approach in the food industry. By viewing waste as a resource rather than a by-product, enterprises can create closed-loop systems that minimize environmental impact and maximize resource efficiency. This approach not only contributes to environmental sustainability but also provides economic benefits through cost reduction and the creation of new revenue streams from recycled materials.

Furthermore, compliance with international standards plays a critical role in ensuring the safety and quality of recycled products. Standards related to food safety and environmental protection establish clear guidelines for handling, processing, and reusing waste materials, thereby reducing the risk of contamination and ensuring that recycled products meet regulatory requirements. This is particularly important in the context of increasing consumer awareness and demand for environmentally responsible production practices [27].

Despite the clear advantages of implementing standardized waste recycling systems, the study identifies a gap between theoretical frameworks and practical application. While many enterprises recognize the importance of sustainability and compliance with international standards, the actual implementation of these principles often remains limited. This gap highlights the need for stronger institutional support, policy incentives, and capacity-building initiatives to facilitate the transition toward sustainable waste management practices.

In conclusion, the results of the study confirm that improving food industry waste recycling requires a comprehensive and integrated approach that combines technological innovation, effective management systems, and strict adherence to international standards. The discussion emphasizes that the transition toward sustainable waste management is not only an environmental necessity but also a strategic opportunity for enhancing the competitiveness and long-term viability of food industry enterprises.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

The present study has examined the key aspects of food industry waste recycling in the context of compliance with international standards, emphasizing the growing importance of sustainable resource management and environmental protection. The findings demonstrate that effective waste recycling systems are not only essential for reducing the environmental impact of food production but also represent a significant opportunity for improving resource efficiency and creating additional economic value. The integration of international standards into waste management practices provides a structured and systematic approach that enhances process control, transparency, and overall performance.

The research confirms that the successful implementation of waste recycling practices in the food industry depends on several interrelated factors, including the adoption of modern technologies, the establishment of effective management systems, and the alignment with regulatory requirements. Enterprises that implement comprehensive environmental management systems and adhere to internationally recognized standards tend to achieve higher levels of efficiency in waste reduction, segregation, and recycling. Furthermore, the application of circular economy principles enables the transformation of waste into valuable resources, contributing to both environmental sustainability and economic competitiveness.

At the same time, the study identifies a number of challenges that hinder the effective development of waste recycling systems. These include high initial investment costs for advanced technologies, insufficient technical expertise, lack of awareness among stakeholders, and inconsistencies in the implementation of regulatory frameworks across different regions. These limitations highlight the need for a more coordinated and integrated approach involving enterprises, policymakers, and other stakeholders.

Based on the results of the study, several practical suggestions can be proposed. First, food industry enter-

prises should prioritize the integration of waste management into their overall strategic planning processes, ensuring that waste reduction and recycling are considered at all stages of production. Second, it is recommended to invest in modern and efficient waste processing technologies, such as anaerobic digestion and bioenergy systems, which allow for the recovery of valuable resources from organic waste. Third, continuous training and capacity-building programs should be implemented to enhance the knowledge and skills of employees in the field of waste management and environmental protection.

In addition, policymakers should strengthen regulatory frameworks and ensure consistent enforcement of international standards, while also providing financial and institutional support to encourage the adoption of sustainable practices. The development of public–private partnerships and incentive mechanisms can further facilitate the transition toward more efficient and environmentally responsible waste management systems.

In conclusion, improving food industry waste recycling in accordance with international standards requires a comprehensive and multi-level approach that combines technological innovation, effective management, regulatory support, and stakeholder engagement. The implementation of such an approach will not only contribute to environmental sustainability but also enhance the long-term competitiveness and resilience of the food industry.

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# CONCEPTS AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN PHARMACY SECTOR

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**Abstract**
The purpose of this publication is to assess the role of pharmaceutical standardization as an indicator of the development of the medical economy, analyze the dynamics of standard implementation in Kazakhstan, and compare it with international trends. The modern pharmaceutical industry is characterized by dynamic changes, which are based on new technological, regulatory, and socio-economic trends in standardization. These trends not only improve the quality and safety of medicines, but also serve as key indicators of the effectiveness and sustainability of the medical economy. The relevance of developing standards can be demonstrated in the most sought-after and relevant areas of pharmacy and their implications for the industry and the healthcare sector as a whole.
**Keywords**: Healthcare management, pharmacy management, hospital pharmacy, digitalization of pharmacy, pharmacy optimization.

Digital transformation of hospital pharmacy operations is a systemic process of rethinking traditional models of customer interaction, inventory management, and integration into the healthcare ecosystem through the implementation of information technology. Rather than simply automating individual operations, digital transformation entails a fundamental shift in pharmacy business logic—moving from a point of sale to a center for personalized pharmaceutical support. An analysis of modern research in the field of digitalization of the pharmaceutical sector shows that the main focus is either on the technical implementation of individual solutions (mobile applications, automatic identification systems) or on the marketing aspects of online sales, while the issues of integrating digital tools into a single architecture for managing a pharmacy enterprise have not been sufficiently studied.

Global experience highlights five key areas of digital transformation in pharmaceutical retail. A modern pharmacy operates in a hybrid format, where an online platform with a mobile app and booking capabilities is complemented by a brick-and-mortar location with digital services, ensuring a seamless customer transition between channels: from ordering in the app to pickup with automatic prescription verification via a smartphone camera at the checkout. Integration with telemedicine enables the creation of closed ecosystems, where an online doctor's consultation culminates in the automatic transfer of an electronic prescription to the pharmacy, along with a cost calculation that takes into account insurance coverage. IoT technologies are being used for inventory management: smart sensors monitor vaccine storage conditions, special tags track product movement from supplier to customer, and automated shelf replenishment systems based on demand analysis reduce drug spoilage losses by 15-25% [1]. Blockchain technologies ensure traceability of each drug package from the manufacturer to the end consumer, eliminating counterfeiting.

International experience demonstrates a diversity of approaches to digitalization in the pharmacy business. The American market is represented by the most mature model: Walgreens implemented a "Digital Health Corner" system with kiosks for measuring blood pressure, pulse, and glucose levels, the data from which is synced with the customer's personal account and accessible to the treating physician with the patient's consent, which increased customer loyalty by 34% [2].

Adverse drug reactions (ADRs) are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. They are associated with healthcare costs due to hospitalization or prolonged hospital stays and increase the cost of therapy. In Germany, more than 5% of hospital episodes are caused or complicated by unexpected ADRs. An 8-year follow-up study in Switzerland showed that 2.3%, or approximately 32,000 hospitalizations per year, were caused by ADRs. According to studies, the proportion of hospitalizations due to ADRs in some countries exceeds 10% of all hospitalizations, and adverse drug reactions rank 4th to 6th among causes of death in the United States. According to various estimates, approximately 3.5% of hospitalizations in Europe are caused by ADRs, and up to 10% of hospitalized patients experience ADRs during their hospital stay [3].

Risks to patients arise at various stages of the drug life cycle (LC). Risks arising during the prescribing and dispensing stages are often associated with medical errors, have different causes, and must be managed using different methods. Medical errors have been recognized as a serious public health problem, ranking as the third leading cause of death in the United States. However, because medical errors consist of various types of errors (e.g., diagnostic or medication errors) that can lead to different outcomes (e.g., a potentially dangerous outcome, injury, or no harm), estimates of the incidence of medical errors vary widely across studies. Some international studies reports that approximately 400,000 hospitalized patients suffer some preventable harm annually, while another estimates that over 200,000 patient deaths annually are due to preventable medical errors. Moreover, the cost of medical errors varies widely, with some experts estimating it as high as $20 billion per year, while others estimate healthcare costs at between $35.7 billion and $45 billion per year for hospital-acquired infections alone. [4]

Errors caused by irrational prescribing are preventable. Reducing these types of prescribing errors is

an ongoing process for improving the quality of healthcare services. All known information about medication errors and incoming data is transformed into examples illustrating common scenarios leading to medication errors. "System errors" are described, and the use of failure mode and effect analysis is presented to identify the part of the process that has failed. Implementing safer practices requires the development of new, safer systems. Errors that arise during the prescribing stage can be identified during dispensing in pharmacies. During dispensing, new risks associated with irrational combinations of prescription and over-the-counter medications may arise. In this case, the risk owners may be hospitals and retail pharmacies. The main types of risks during dispensing are controlled by Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP), compliance with which is a licensing requirement for pharmacies [3]. A wide range of risks arising at the dispensing stage are associated with the provision of information and consulting services by pharmacists as part of the provision of pharmaceutical services for the dispensing of drugs.

Pharmaceutical counseling during dispensing is a crucial task for pharmacists when providing pharmaceutical services. During the dispensing phase, pharmacists provide pharmaceutical services to pharmacy customers in the form of pharmaceutical counseling and pharmaceutical information. When dispensing over-the-counter medications, pharmacists provide pharmaceutical counseling, and when dispensing prescription medications, they provide pharmaceutical information. Therefore, primary attention should be focused on developing the relevant professional competencies among pharmacists. International studies show that, in most cases, clinical trial data is not taken into account in counseling practices, and a small percentage of employees regularly engage in advanced training or self-training in the area of drug efficacy and rational use. According to survey results, approximately 50% of pharmacists agree to use evidence-based medicine in pharmaceutical counseling. However, the remaining respondents cited lack of time (20.2%) and a lack of resources (16.4%) as the main barriers. The majority (72.8%) of participants believed that recommendations were important for over-the-counter medications; however, 44.9% responded that they always used their own judgment. A positive correlation was also found between younger age and greater knowledge of pharmacology, as well as a willingness to apply evidence-based medicine methods in counseling [5].

When conducting pharmaceutical counseling, the primary consideration for both international and domestic pharmacists when deciding whether to recommend a medication was the drug's safety. Thus, pharmacists primarily considered potential harm, and if, in their professional opinion, a medication was considered safe, even though there was no evidence of efficacy, the medication was offered to the pharmacy customer for dispensing.

In several studies it was found that pharmacists' recommendations are influenced by the customer's opinion of a specific over-the-counter drug. Pharmacists want to meet customer expectations, but only if the drug is considered safe. Professional factors, such as ethical considerations (primarily regarding safety) and respect for patient choice, also influenced dispensing decisions.

Pharmaceutical counseling is provided for the dispensing of over-the-counter medications and subsequent responsible self-medication by the patient. Pharmaceutical information is provided to clarify the conditions for the use of medications prescribed to the patient by a doctor. The main source of adverse reactions can be errors during the provision of such pharmaceutical services. The corresponding standard operating procedures (SOPs) for counseling and information are developed in accordance with the pharmacy's current quality management system (QMS) and approved by its manager [6].

An analysis of international literature has shown that pharmaceutical professionals rely primarily on the safety information available to them. Our own research also showed that, when providing advisory and informational services, pharmaceutical professionals rely on the information provided in the package insert/instructions for use (IP/PL). However, due to the increasing comorbidity of patients taking multiple medications in various combinations, predicting potential adverse effects is extremely difficult. Studies show that comorbidity increases sharply with the simultaneous use of five or more medications. At least 30,000 people would need to be treated with a medication to detect a signal with a frequency of 1 in 10,000 exposed individuals. Proving the occurrence of adverse reactions as a result of adverse drug interactions is even more difficult [7].

Pharmacists lack time for training to increase their awareness of the efficacy and safety of drugs in the pharmacy's product range. Marketing Authorization Holders (MAHs) have a department of medical representatives within their organizational structure whose functions include interacting with pharmaceutical workers to increase their awareness of drug characteristics and potential drug interactions. To strengthen monitoring of potential drug interactions, MAHs recommend liaising with medical representatives and pharmacy pharmacists. To implement such a practice within the MAH QMS, it is recommended that SOPs be developed and approved within the MAH to regulate the work of medical representatives within the pharmacy to increase pharmacists' awareness of adverse reactions and potential drug interactions during drug use [8].

The level of digital maturity in outpatient clinics is closely linked to the depth of integration of information mechanisms and digital transformations in medical practice and healthcare management. This assessment demonstrates the success and effectiveness of digital methods in outpatient clinics to improve healthcare quality.

Key components of digital maturity in primary care may include the following:

- Medical information systems (MIS), including electronic medical records (EMR/EMR);
- Telemedicine technologies;
- Cybersecurity;
- Data integration and exchange;
- Information and communication technologies;
- Cloud technologies;

- Digital health literacy of medical personnel;
- Patient engagement in improving digital health literacy [7].

Digitalization and automation of all processes in the modern healthcare economy make it possible to organize professional activities in such a way that, within the limited time allotted to pharmacists for consulting pharmacy customers when dispensing drugs, they can offer an operational automated system that can calculate safe drug combinations in real time that arise in actual clinical practice.

International experience shows that the digitalization of healthcare systems is a long and costly process. Moreover, the impact of the changes being implemented is not always immediately clear to all stakeholders. Often, each new information technology in medicine requires the creation of a special evaluation mechanism. Furthermore, the degree of practical implementation of innovations is influenced by the level of IT development in the country. This factor is one of the first to be assessed when deciding on the allocation of investment for project development.

The digital pharmacy's development prospects lie in the use of blockchain for medication traceability and artificial intelligence for predicting local epidemic outbreaks. However, technological innovations should complement, not replace, pharmacists' professional judgment—this balance will ensure the pharmacy's transition from a point of sale to a hub for personalized pharmaceutical support.

International experience demonstrates a diversity of approaches to digitalizing the pharmacy business. The American market is represented by the most mature model: Walgreens implemented the "Digital Health Corner" system with kiosks for measuring blood pressure, pulse, and glucose levels, the data from which is synced with the customer's personal account and made available to the treating physician with the patient's consent. This increased customer loyalty by 34% and increased the average order value by 22%. The European approach emphasizes integration with state healthcare systems: in Estonia, all pharmacies are connected to a single electronic health record, allowing pharmacists to view a complete prescription history and receive automatic alerts about potential drug interactions, reducing the number of dispensing errors by 41%. Asian countries are emphasizing mobility and artificial intelligence: the Chinese chain "AHHealth" uses machine learning algorithms to predict local acute respiratory viral infection outbreaks based on search queries and social media data, allowing for proactive adjustments to antiviral drug stockpiles [9].

Organizational and managerial factors are barriers. The additional workload and new responsibilities of physicians are creating a negative attitude in the medical community toward attempts to implement electronic systems. Furthermore, digital literacy among physicians remains low, and insufficient educational efforts are underway regarding the advantages and disadvantages of using information technology. Legislative barriers also exist: the legal framework for protecting personal data and privacy is inadequate, official regulations for the use of electronic systems and rules for physician-patient interactions in the digital space are lacking, and an internal policy regarding privacy and information security is absent. Personnel issues are also significant: physicians exhibit insufficient digital knowledge, low levels of competence in using computer technology, a distrust of innovation, an expectation of a possible increase in workload, and low employee motivation to master and apply new information technologies in practice.

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# ИНТЕРФЕЙСНАЯ ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ ТОКЕНОМИКИ КАК ФАКТОР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ

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# INTERFACE VISUALIZATION OF TOKENOMICS AS A FACTOR IN INCREASING INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

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**Аннотация**

В данной статье рассматривается роль интерфейсной визуализации токеномики как фактора формирования инвестиционного поведения пользователей цифровых платформ. Анализируются основные параметры токеномики, включая механизмы эмиссии и распределения токенов, инфляционные и дефляционные процессы, а также системы стимулов, и их представление в пользовательских интерфейсах криптоплатформ. Исследуется влияние различных методов визуализации, интерактивных и адаптивных инструментов на когнитивное восприятие экономических показателей, уровень доверия инвесторов и характер принимаемых инвестиционных решений. Показано, что качество визуального представления токеномических данных оказывает не только информационное, но и регулятивное воздействие, влияя на оценку риска, горизонт инвестирования и инвестиционную активность.

**Abstract**

This article examines the role of interface visualization of tokenomics as a factor in shaping the investment behavior of digital platform users. The main parameters of tokenomics are analyzed, including mechanisms of token issuance and distribution, inflationary and deflationary processes, as well as incentive systems, and their representation in user interfaces of crypto platforms. The influence of various visualization methods, interactive and adaptive tools on the cognitive perception of economic indicators, the level of investor trust, and the nature of investment decisions is investigated. It is shown that the quality of visual representation of tokenomic data has not only an informational but also a regulatory effect, influencing risk assessment, investment horizon, and investment activity.

**Ключевые слова**: токеномика, интерфейсная визуализация, пользовательский опыт, пользовательский интерфейс, инвестиционная активность, криптоплатформы.

**Keywords**: tokenomics, interface visualization, user experience, user interface, investment activity, crypto platforms.

## Introduction

The development of the crypto economy and the expansion of investment in digital assets have increased the importance of tokenomics. It reflects the economic model of a digital asset, including parameters of issuance, distribution, circulation, inflationary mechanisms, and incentives for ecosystem participants. For investors, these characteristics serve as important reference points in forming expectations of returns and risk levels. At the same time, the complexity of such models and the multifactor nature of their parameters significantly complicate the interpretation of this information without adequate visualization tools.

In digital investment environments, the user interface (UI) becomes the main channel for conveying economic meaning, and the quality of visualization becomes a factor that can significantly influence investors' behavioral patterns. Insufficient data structuring, overloaded visual elements, and weak adaptation of interfaces to users' cognitive characteristics lead to reduced trust, increased uncertainty, and a decline in investment activity. At the same time, modern user-centered approaches are aimed at reducing cognitive load, increasing the transparency of economic information, and forming intuitive visual models of financial processes. The aim of this study is to identify the patterns of influence of interface visualization of tokenomics parameters on the investment activity of crypto platform users.

## Main part

### Theoretical foundations of tokenomics and interface visualization

Tokenomics is a system of economic principles that determine the functioning of a token within a digital ecosystem. It shapes the economic incentives of participants and defines the long-term sustainability of the project. In an investment context, it acts as an analogue of the financial model of a traditional company.

Its main parameter is **token issuance**. It reflects the volume of the initial token supply and the mechanism of their subsequent creation. A limited issuance creates scarcity and contributes to an increase in the asset's value, while an unlimited one amplifies inflation risks. The form of issuance determines the dynamics of supply on the market.

Another important factor is **token distribution**, which characterizes the ownership structure of the digital asset. It shows the share allocated to the project team, investors, users, and reserves. High concentration of tokens in a limited number of addresses increases the risk of price manipulation, whereas more even distribution enhances the stability of the ecosystem.

The rate of increase in the supply of tokens in circulation is reflected by **inflation in tokenomics**. It may be constant, variable, or algorithmically controlled. Its mechanisms directly influence the market value of the token. For the investor, they determine the real indicators of return.

**Token burning mechanisms** are aimed at reducing their total volume. They reduce supply and create a deflationary effect. The **incentive system**, in turn, forms the motivation of users to retain, use, or stake tokens. It includes rewards, discounts, access to services, and participation in management. Their structure determines the level of user engagement and also affects the investment attractiveness of the project.

Thus, tokenomics is a multicomponent economic system. Its parameters have a high information density, which creates prerequisites for the active use of visualization tools.

**Visualization of tokenomics in the UI: cognitive and behavioral aspects**

The applied toolkit for presenting the economic parameters of digital assets in the UI is formed **by methods of tokenomics visualization**. The accuracy of data interpretation, the speed of analytical operations, and the level of investor trust in the digital platform depend on their correct selection. For the purpose of systematizing these approaches, it is advisable to use a classification based on the method of information structuring and the nature of the transmitted parameters (table 1).

Table 1

Main tools for tokenomics visualization in the interfaces of crypto platforms [1, 2]

| Type of visualization | Appointment | Displayed parameters | Analytical function |
|---|---|---|---|
| Line charts | Reflection of the time dynamics of tokenomic indicators. | Token price, issue volume, circulation rate, inflation. | Identification of trends, phases of growth and decline, cyclical fluctuations. |
| Charts (circular, columnar) | Representation of the structural characteristics of tokenomics. | Distribution of tokens among participants, issue volumes, staking indicators, reward levels. | Visual comparison of fractions and quantitative values. |
| Dashboards | Comprehensive monitoring of the token and ecosystem status. | Price, market capitalization, trading volumes, inflation, staking. | Formation of a holistic view of the current state of the project. |
| Infographics | Simplified explanation of economic mechanisms. | Token issuance logic, distribution algorithms, token burning mechanisms, incentive system. | Lowering the entry threshold, forming a basic understanding of the tokenomic model. |

The set of tools presented reflects the multi-layered nature of interface-based representation of tokenomics. Each type of visualization is oriented toward solving specific analytical tasks, and their combined use forms a holistic perception of the economic parameters of digital assets and lowers informational barriers for users with different levels of expertise.

The interface functions not only as a technical shell but also as an environment in which economic information is transformed into subjective perceptions of the stability and attractiveness of a digital asset. At this level, factors of user experience (UX) become important, determining the extent to which an investor is able to comprehend the tokenomic model, trust it, and use it in the decision-making process [3]. They include several interrelated parameters that form a general «cognitive-behavioral» framework for the interaction of the investor with the crypto platform (fig. 1).

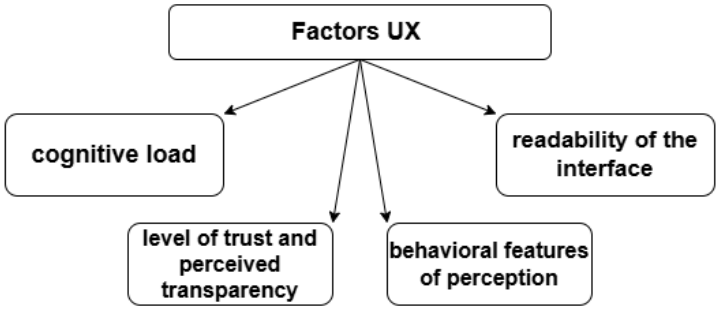


*Figure 1. Factors UX*

**Cognitive load** reflects the amount of effort a user spends on perceiving and processing information. In the context of tokenomics, it is determined by data density on the screen, the complexity of visual forms, and the number of indicators displayed simultaneously. An excessive number of charts, indicators, and numerical values increases the load on working memory and reduces the investor's ability to analytically compare parameters. As a result, the user either simplifies the assessment to isolated signals or avoids making decisions altogether. This is why managing cognitive load is a basic condition for the effectiveness of a financial interface.

Achieving this condition is directly related to the **level of interface readability**. It is determined by the structure of data presentation, the logic of grouping indicators, and the clarity of visual accents. Sequential arrangement of blocks, separation of basic and advanced information, and consistent formatting of scales and legends ensure predictability of interaction [4]. Conversely, chaotic placement of elements, heterogeneous fonts, and the absence of visual hierarchy complicate the search for important metrics and increase the risk of misinterpreting the tokenomic model. However, even with high readability, an interface may remain overloaded without targeted limitation of the volume of data displayed simultaneously.

In this regard, a reduction of cognitive load is achieved through the principles of **conciseness and step-by-step disclosure of information**. At the first level, the user gets access to a limited set of indicators such as price, market capitalization, and supply in circulation. More complex characteristics related to inflation, burning mechanisms, and the structure of incentives are moved to additional interface layers. This approach makes it possible to preserve analytical depth without overloading the main screen. At the same time, the effectiveness of step-by-step disclosure of information largely depends on how much the user trusts the displayed data.

**Trust in visually presented tokenomics** is formed on the basis of the perceived transparency of the economic model and the reliability of the platform itself. In UX, these aspects are closely linked to how clearly data sources, calculation methods, and possible limitations of the applied metrics are indicated. The presence of clear legends, explanations of formula-based relationships, and references to underlying protocols strengthens the sense of openness and reduces suspicions of manipulation with numerical values.

In line with this, **transparency of visualization** implies the absence of hidden or ambiguous elements that may distort interpretation. For example, deliberate smoothing of volatility or choosing an overly aggregated time interval can create an exaggerated perception of an asset's stability for the user. Approaches oriented toward fair data representation provide the ability to switch scales, display both short-term and long-term trends, and explicitly separate actual and forecast values. Thus, transparency performs a protective function against systematic distortions in risk perception [5].

Perceived **reliability of interface visualization** also plays a significant role. It is manifested in the consistency of system behavior, the stability of its operation, and the absence of contradictions between different sections of the platform. If the same indicators are shown differently in various parts of the interface, this undermines trust even when the design appears visually consistent. In this sense, UX trust factors complement aspects of readability. A structurally clear but logically inconsistent interface does not form a stable motivation for long-term interaction with the platform. It is at this level that the quality of visualization begins to have a direct impact on investment behavior.

The **behavioral dimension of UX** is related to how investors interpret visual signals and transform them into practical actions. Interface decisions influence risk assessment, investment horizon, and acceptable levels of volatility. For example, emphasizing short-term price fluctuations can stimulate speculative strategies, whereas focusing on long-term trends and fundamental tokenomic parameters contributes to the formation of more sustainable investment approaches. Consequently, visualization performs not only an informational but also a regulatory function.

The mechanism of this influence is largely implemented through **heuristics**, by means of which users simplify the analysis of complex data. Color codes, rise and fall indicators, rating scales, and aggregated indices become specific «shortcuts» on the basis of which decisions are made without detailed analysis. If such visual shortcuts are designed without considering tokenomic specifics, they can amplify irrational reactions, including herd behavior and short-term excessive optimism. Thus, heuristics simultaneously accelerate decision-making and increase the risk of its systematic distortions.

Additional reinforcement of behavioral effects is conditioned by the **characteristics of the digital investment environment itself**. Constant interface availability, real-time notifications, and the possibility of instant transactions create a highly reactive contour. Under these conditions, tokenomics visualization should not only inform but also perform a stabilizing function, constraining impulsive decisions. This is facilitated by the use of neutral color schemes for basic indicators, a reduction in the number of «alarming» signals, and an emphasis on long-term fundamental parameters.

In this way, UX factors of tokenomic data interpretation go beyond purely technical interface design. They become a tool for controlled formation of the information environment within which the investor is able to make more balanced and rational decisions.

**Model of the relationship between the quality of tokenomics visualization and investment activity**

The conceptual model of the relationship between tokenomics visualization and investment activity is based on the sequential transformation of economic information into the user's behavioral response. In this model, interface solutions act as an intermediary between objective tokenomic parameters and the subjective perception of risk, return, and investment feasibility (fig. 2).

1. formation of primary data
2. interface encoding of information
3.formation of user's perceptual attitudes
4. investment action

*Figure 2. Model of the relationship between the quality of tokenomics visualization and investment activity*

At the first level, a **layer of primary data** is formed, including indicators of issuance, distribution, inflation, burning, and incentives. These data enter the interface environment as numerical arrays that have no independent investment value without appropriate visual processing.

Next, **interface encoding of information** takes place. Here, UX/UI mechanisms of structuring, hierarchization, and emphasis of data are implemented. Economic indicators take the form of charts, diagrams, and aggregated indices. At this stage, the conditions for cognitive interpretation of tokenomics by the investor are laid down. Design errors at this level lead to distorted perception of risks and returns.

The third level of the model is associated with the **formation of the user's perceptual attitudes**. This is the level of trust, perceived transparency, and subjective stability of the token. Visual signals such as stable trends, smoothed volatility, or high staking indicators are transformed into return expectations. It is at this level that the interface moves from an informational tool to a factor of behavioral influence [6].

The final stage reflects the **investment action**. It includes making decisions to buy, hold, or sell tokens. Thus, visualization acts as a link between the objective economic model of the project and the subjective investment strategies of users.

The practice of crypto platforms confirms this logical chain. For example, on the **Kraken** platform, where supply dynamics and liquidity indicators are visualized using combined time series, investors form a stable understanding of the market structure of the asset. In this way, the cryptocurrency exchange functions not only as a trading environment but also as an interface tool for analytical interpretation of tokenomic parameters and market trends [7].

A similar approach is implemented on the **Coinbase** platform, whose interface integrates comprehensive visualization of price dynamics, trading volumes, market depth, and liquidity indicators in real time. The combination of these data within a single analytical contour allows users to simultaneously assess market activity, the stability of supply and demand, as well as short-term and long-term trends in the value of digital assets, which strengthens the interpretative function of tokenomics visualization [8].

For the quantitative assessment of the quality of tokenomics visualization, a system of unified indicators is used, reflecting both the technical and cognitive properties of the interface. In platform practice, these indicators are actively applied in product analytics processes. For example, within UX testing, it is analyzed how quickly a user finds liquidity and circulating supply indicators, how correctly the dynamics of issuance are interpreted, and how the transparency of the displayed information is assessed. The set of these parameters is integrated into composite UX quality indices and is used to optimize interface solutions of crypto platforms.

Investment activity in digital assets can be quantitatively captured through a system of operational and behavioral metrics. These indicators make it possible to empirically evaluate the effect of specific interface solutions (fig. 3).

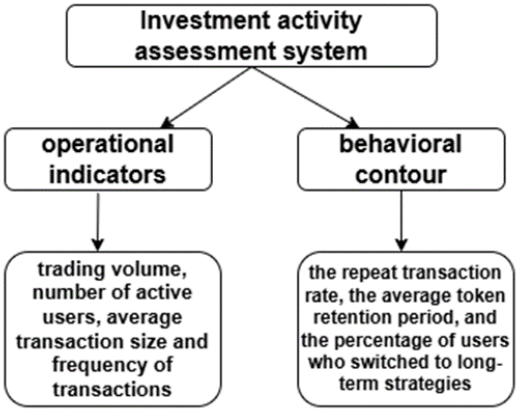
Investment activity assessment system
operational indicators
behavioral contour
trading volume, number of active users, average transaction size and frequency of transactions
the repeat transaction rate, the average token retention period, and the percentage of users who switched to long-term strategies

*Figure 3. System for assessing the investment activity of crypto platform users*

Thus, a stable functional relationship is formed between the quality of tokenomics visualization and investment activity. It is implemented through a chain of cognitive, perceptual, and behavioral mechanisms. This is confirmed both by the theoretical principles of UX analytics and empirical data from the practice of cryptoplatforms. This model creates a methodological basis for further quantitative studies of the impact of interface solutions on the economic dynamics of digital assets.

**Conclusion**

Modern digital investment environments are characterized by the high complexity of economic models and the growing role of interfaces as intermediaries between objective financial parameters and users' behavioral reactions. Under these conditions, visualization ceases to perform a purely auxiliary function and becomes an independent factor in the formation of investment decisions. Tokenomics, as a system of economic parameters, acquires practical significance for the investor precisely in the process of its interface-based interpretation, where cognitive and perceptual attitudes are formed through mechanisms of structuring, hierarchization, and visual emphasis of data.

Thus, the quality of tokenomics visualization determines the level of readability, transparency, and perceived reliability of a digital asset, influencing the subjective assessment of risk, expected returns, and the choice of investment strategy. The proposed conceptual model of the relationship between visualization and investment activity reflects the sequential transformation of economic information into investment action through a chain of interface, perceptual, and behavioral mechanisms. The examples drawn from the practice of crypto platforms confirm the analytical validity of this approach and its significance for the development and evaluation of interface solutions in digital investment environments.

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# HISTORICAL SCIENCES

## ARCHITECTURAL RENAISSANCE OF NAKHCHIVAN: URBAN PLANNING AND MODERNIZATION STRATEGY DURING THE HEYDAR ALIYEV ERA (1969–1982)

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**Abstract**

Beginning in 1969, under the leadership of Heydar Aliyev, a comprehensive and large-scale process of socio-economic development and modernization was initiated in Azerbaijan, including its integral component, the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The targeted and systematically implemented policies of this period yielded substantial achievements across key sectors, including industry, construction, agriculture, urban planning, and social infrastructure. The establishment of new industrial enterprises, the expansion of construction materials production, the execution of large-scale land reclamation and irrigation projects, and the reinforcement of the material and technical base of agriculture significantly contributed to enhancing the overall economic capacity of the country. These measures collectively facilitated structural transformation and strengthened economic sustainability.

Simultaneously, the consistent and strategic implementation of urban planning policies resulted in the development of new residential complexes, microdistricts, and social infrastructure facilities. This process was accompanied by the modernization of urban infrastructure and led to a marked improvement in the population's standard of living. The construction and modernization initiatives undertaken during this period laid a robust foundation for Azerbaijan's long-term economic and social development. Consequently, as an outcome of these policies, Azerbaijan evolved into an independent state possessing considerable economic and political potential and has continued its trajectory of sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Heydar Aliyev, Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, urban planning policy, modernization strategy, industrialization, development of the agrarian sector.

With the first assumption of political power by Heydar Aliyev in 1969, Azerbaijan entered a new and substantive phase of development, marking a critical turning point in the country's socio-political trajectory. Prior to this period, the nation had been experiencing profound socio-economic difficulties. The overall economic condition of the republic was weak, the daily livelihood of the population was steadily deteriorating, and significant declines in living standards were widely observed.

According to all major economic indicators, Azerbaijan was considered one of the most underdeveloped republics within the Soviet Union and was, in effect, positioned at the bottom of the list among the union republics. One of the principal indicators of economic development the volume of national output clearly reflected this backwardness. Specifically, while the total national output of the Soviet Union increased by 43 percent in 1969 compared to 1965, the corresponding growth in Azerbaijan amounted to only 22 percent [4]. This represented the lowest performance among all union republics by a substantial margin and vividly demonstrated the relatively weak pace of economic development in the republic.

In addition, the per capita volume of national output was declining year by year both in absolute terms and in comparison with other union republics. This trend indicated that Azerbaijan's economic potential was not being fully utilized and that the republic's available capacities were not being adequately assessed or effectively employed. At the same time, the leadership governing Azerbaijan during this period proved incapable of counteracting policies that were systematically directed toward weakening the region's economic and social foundations. Consequently, the republic found itself increasingly confronted with more complex and deepening challenges.

Consequently, the prevailing conditions in Azerbaijan during those years clearly demonstrated the country's urgent need for fundamental transformations and a resolute, strategically oriented system of governance. It was precisely within such a complex and challenging environment that Heydar Aliyev's accession to power generated new hopes and prospects for the republic's future development.

From the very first days of 1969, a marked revitalization became evident in the socio-economic life of the republic. Large-scale and comprehensive measures were undertaken to promote the development of industry, construction, agriculture, education, and culture. During this period, consistent and wide-ranging reforms encompassing all sectors were implemented, and significant steps were taken toward economic recovery and the improvement of social welfare. Starting from these years, extensive development programs were initiated with the aim of ensuring Azerbaijan's overall advancement and strengthening its economic and cultural potential, thereby establishing a solid foundation for sustained and systematic development.

A firm and consistent course was adopted to enhance Azerbaijan's prestige both within the framework of the former Soviet Union and in the international arena. A purposeful policy was implemented to strengthen the republic's economic and political positions and to secure for it a more worthy place among the other union republics. As a result of this policy, Azerbaijan gradually began to transform into one of the

significant industrial and economic centers at the union level.

Within a relatively short period, a series of large industrial enterprises were constructed and put into operation in rapid succession. Among them were the AZON plant, air-conditioning and jewelry factories, oil refining and chemical industry enterprises, as well as strategically important facilities associated with the military-industrial complex. The establishment of these plants and factories substantially increased the country's industrial capacity, created employment opportunities for thousands of people, and introduced new dynamism into the republic's economic life.

In total, more than 250 enterprises were constructed and brought into operation during this period, and these enterprises played a significant role in the republic's economic development. At the same time, new settlements were established in previously uninhabited areas that had not been considered suitable for living; modern infrastructure was developed, and the appearance of cities and towns was fundamentally transformed. In particular, substantial efforts were directed toward the development of the capital, and, in a literal sense, a "second Baku" was formed within the city of Baku.

Taking all these achievements into account, it can be asserted with confidence that the fundamental basis of the economic, political, cultural, and spiritual potential that ensures the existence and development of today's independent state was established beginning from 1969. The purposeful policies implemented and the large-scale construction activities carried out during that period laid a solid and enduring foundation for Azerbaijan's future development.

Demonstrating remarkable foresight, Heydar Aliyev subordinated the policies pursued by the Soviet regime in the peripheral regions to national interests, consistently prioritizing Azerbaijan's revival and its cultural and spiritual renaissance. Anticipating future developments, he carried out intensive efforts aimed at establishing the economic foundations necessary for the country's eventual independence and sovereignty. The infrastructure created during this period continues to play a crucial role in facilitating the stable development of Azerbaijan's economy, including the signing of favorable oil contracts and the implementation of large-scale capital investment projects. As an outstanding politician and statesman, he overcame the rigid constraints of the Soviet system and, through his inexhaustible energy, created a lasting record of devoted service to the people.

Since 1969, as a result of Heydar Aliyev's diligence and commitment, significant achievements have been attained in the development of Azerbaijan's economy. Importantly, this progress was not confined solely to Baku, where industrial and construction potential was concentrated, but extended throughout the country including Nakhchivan, Ganja, Sumgait, and other cities where the unified national structure of Azerbaijan was steadily rebuilt, expanded, and strengthened day by day.

The development of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic over the past 34 years has also been closely associated with the personality and leadership of Heydar Aliyev. During this period, Nakhchivan, as an integral part of Azerbaijan, underwent a path of reconstruction and advancement, experiencing one of the most significant phases of material and cultural renaissance in its approximately 3,500-year history.

After 1969, the large-scale construction and development process carried out in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic under the leadership of the esteemed Heydar Aliyev can be conditionally divided into three periods: 1969–1987; 1990–1993; and the period following his return for the second time to the country's political leadership after June 15, 1993.

As a result of consistent measures implemented under complex and challenging historical conditions after 1969, significant changes occurred in all spheres of socio-economic life within the Autonomous Republic. During this period, a high level of development was achieved in the industrial and construction sectors, as well as in the agro-industrial complex and its production infrastructure, while a substantial revitalization emerged across various branches of the economy. Owing to these systematically and purposefully implemented measures, the region's production capacities expanded, its economic potential was considerably strengthened, and the pace of development of the Autonomous Republic accelerated markedly in comparison with previous periods.

The network of industry—particularly in processing and extractive sectors was expanded; new enterprises were established, and existing ones were modernized, resulting in increased production capacity. This process led to significant structural changes in industrial output, with the relative share of several sectors increasing substantially. In particular, food canning, grape processing, the production of construction materials, the manufacture of electrotechnical equipment, as well as forestry and wood processing industries, became among the principal directions of industrial development. The advancement of these sectors not only enabled more efficient processing of agricultural products but also contributed to the formation of new branches of production within the regional economy.

Alongside these developments, the region of Nakhchivan distinguished by its ancient and rich historical heritage also began to gain broad recognition due to its mineral water resources. The mineral waters of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic attracted considerable interest not only within the former Soviet Union but also in the international economic sphere, gradually occupying an important place in the region's economic life. These natural resources made a significant contribution to enhancing both the economic and tourism potential of Nakhchivan and promoted its recognition across a wider geographical area.

As a result of all the measures undertaken and the systematically implemented policies, a substantial increase in industrial production was achieved. By the end of 1980, the volume of production had increased more than 180-fold compared to 1924, the year of the establishment of the Autonomous Republic [6]. This indicator clearly demonstrated the scale of the region's economic development and the significance of the

achievements attained. Indeed, the pace and magnitude of this development were so remarkable that the volume of industrial output produced within just two days in 1987 was equivalent to the total industrial production of 1913. This fact stands as one of the most striking examples of the extraordinary industrial growth and economic advancement achieved by the Autonomous Republic.

After 1969, the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic was, in the fullest sense, transformed into a vast construction site, marking the beginning of a large-scale urban development process in the region's spatial and infrastructural landscape [5]. The construction and improvement works carried out during this period played a crucial role in the socio-economic development of the Autonomous Republic and significantly altered the appearance of its cities and districts. The establishment of new residential areas, along with the construction of industrial and social facilities, became one of the principal drivers of Nakhchivan's rapid development.

One of the largest processing enterprises of the 1970s—the Nakhchivan Tobacco Fermentation Plant, with an annual production capacity of 4,600 tons of fermented tobacco—along with the "Aluminum Containers Plant," commissioned in 1972 with a capacity of 1,000 tons, and the glass container factory established in 1979 with an annual output of 58 million bottles, were all constructed and put into operation during this period. In addition, electrotechnical and the "Araz" experimental plants, grain products and meat-dairy combines, canning factories in the Ordubad and Sharur districts, an automobile repair plant in the Shahbuz district, as well as radio and electronic plants in Sharur and Ordubad, were likewise built and commissioned in these years [6]. In 1982, the construction and commissioning of the "Alt Knitwear" factory—with an annual production capacity of 9 million knitwear items—provided employment for thousands of people.

During these years, the visits of the esteemed Heydar Aliyev to Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, in his capacity as the head of the republic, were marked by particularly memorable events. Each of his visits was associated with the inauguration of new facilities, as well as the initiation or completion of major construction projects. These visits not only exemplified the attention and care directed toward the development of the Autonomous Republic but also served as a powerful catalyst accelerating the pace of construction and development activities in Nakhchivan.

In order to ensure the more rapid and efficient implementation of the large-scale construction program, key enterprises in the production and construction sectors were established. Specifically, in the city of Nakhchivan, a reinforced concrete products plant, a house-building combine, a facing tiles factory, and a sand and gravel quarry were commissioned [1]. At the same time, enterprises producing construction materials were established in the Babek and Sharur districts, while asphalt plants began operations in Nakhchivan [2]. These enterprises created the necessary conditions to meet the demand for construction materials through local resources and to carry out construction processes more rapidly and efficiently.

As a result of these developments, large-scale residential areas and new neighborhoods were established in the city of Nakhchivan. Specifically, the first, second, and third microdistricts—accommodating nearly 15,000 residents—were constructed, while the "Yeni Nakhchivan" residential area, housing approximately 20,000 people, was developed [5]. In addition, new residential zones such as the 57$^{th}$ and 141$^{st}$ neighborhoods, with populations approaching 10,000, were formed, thereby creating extensive opportunities for comfortable urban living [5]. These residential complexes, characterized by modern infrastructure, wide streets, and comprehensive social facilities, constituted a significant stage in the urban development of Nakhchivan. In general, an average of 35,000 square meters of housing space was commissioned annually in the city of Nakhchivan and district centers, substantially improving the population's access to housing [5].

During this period, considerable attention was also devoted to the construction of social infrastructure. In the city of Nakhchivan, a 400-bed republican hospital, a maternity hospital, a children's hospital, as well as dermatological-venereological, tuberculosis, and oncological dispensaries were built [3]. A new building for the city polyclinic was also commissioned, alongside numerous hospital facilities and feldsher-midwife stations constructed in district centers and rural settlements.

The commissioning of the Republic Palace of Culture, reflecting the latest achievements of national architecture; the Nakhchivan Children and Youth Palace of Culture; a chess school; clubs and cultural centers in the districts; 111 school buildings with a total capacity of 53,246 students; 38 kindergartens accommodating 3,920 children; and nearly 40 extracurricular educational institutions for children represents a clear manifestation of the attention given to culture and education [6]. The Nakhchivan Automobile School complex and a new academic building for the sovkhoz technical school also remain notable legacies of this period.

The steadily expanding scale of construction also encompassed the communal sector. Hotel buildings were constructed in Culfa, Ordubad, and Shahbuz [2]. A 58-kilometer group water pipeline was laid from Sharur to Nakhchivan. Furthermore, the construction of an 18-kilometer trolleybus line and the establishment of a trolleybus depot significantly improved the level of public transport services provided to the population [2].

Within the framework of modern architectural development, several prominent administrative buildings were also constructed in Nakhchivan, including the House of Political Education (currently the building of the Nakhchivan City Executive Authority), as well as the buildings of the Trade Unions Council, the Supreme Court, and the Prosecutor's Office, all erected during the 1970s [6]. Owing to the personal initiative and attention of the esteemed Heydar Aliyev, the construction of the Shusha-Lachin-Bichenek-Nakhchivan gas pipeline became one of the most remarkable and, for its time, seemingly extraordinary achievements of that era [6].

In Azerbaijan, including its integral component, the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, significant and

fundamental steps were undertaken to advance the agrarian sector, strengthen its material and technical base, and ensure its systematic intensification. The measures implemented were aimed at improving the efficiency of agricultural organization, increasing production volumes, and enhancing the quality of agricultural products. As a result of the consistent policies pursued in this direction, the agrarian sector gradually evolved into one of the more robust branches of the economy, with a substantial increase in the overall volume of agricultural production.

During this period, large-scale initiatives were carried out to ensure the development of agriculture. In particular, the expansion of chemicalization processes, as well as the implementation of extensive land reclamation and irrigation projects aimed at increasing soil productivity, played a decisive role. The expansion of irrigation systems, the enhancement of soil fertility, and the application of modern agrotechnical methods led to a significant increase in agricultural output, ensuring abundance in production and markedly improving performance indicators.

In those years, important steps were also taken in the processing and storage of agricultural products. Large processing enterprises, grain and meat-dairy combines, grape-processing plants, modern livestock and dairy complexes, as well as poultry-broiler factories were constructed and commissioned. These facilities created broad opportunities for the more efficient processing of agricultural products, reducing post-harvest losses and increasing the overall economic efficiency of production.

As a result of these measures, key economic indicators within agricultural enterprises improved significantly. Over the specified period, the profitability level of farms increased by 8.3 percent, while the wages of workers and employees rose by 117 percent [1]. This growth had a substantial positive impact on the social welfare of the rural population, contributing to improved material conditions and a higher standard of living in rural areas.

At the same time, particular attention was devoted to the development of social infrastructure in rural areas. During this period, the rural housing stock increased by 5.5 times; the number of clubs grew by 2.6 times; the number of preschool institutions rose by 2.3 times; and the number of libraries expanded by 2.7 times [3]. In addition, the level of telephone provision in residential dwellings increased significantly, rising by 1.7 times. All these indicators clearly demonstrate the advancement of social and cultural life in rural areas and the substantial efforts undertaken to improve living conditions.

Owing to the attention and care of the esteemed Heydar Aliyev, this historical stage also witnessed strengthened development in science, education, culture, healthcare, and other socio-cultural spheres in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. Among the notable achievements of this period were the establishment and commencement of activities of the Nakhchivan Scientific Center of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Nakhchivan State Pedagogical Institute, as well as polytechnic, agricultural, music, and medical technical schools. Additionally, the Batabat Astrophysical Observatory and the Ordubad Experimental Design Bureau were founded and became operational during these years [5].

In the same period, the opening of the Nakhchivan History Museum, the Jalil Mammadguluzade Literature Museum, and the house museums of Mammad Said Ordubadi, Huseyn Javid, Yusif Mammadaliyev, and Jamshid Nakhchivanski, along with local history museums in district centers, played a significant role in enriching the cultural life of the Autonomous Republic.

A genuine renaissance in the fields of healthcare and education began during this period. The selection of young personnel and their placement in the most prestigious higher education institutions of the former Soviet Union, as well as increased attention to the training of military personnel, constituted an integral component of a strategic program aimed at ensuring the nation's future development and the country's political independence.

Beginning in 1969, the urban development and modernization strategy implemented by Heydar Aliyev was carried out in a consistent and purposeful manner. As a result of this policy, extensive and large-scale construction initiatives were realized at the national level. These measures had a profound impact not only on the development of individual cities and regions but also on the overall renewal and modernization of the country's socio-economic life.

Within the framework of this strategy, construction, improvement, and reconstruction activities expanded progressively over time and, in terms of their scale and significance, evolved into a stable political and economic development program for the country. The planned development of cities, the establishment of new residential areas, the construction of industrial and social facilities, the modernization of infrastructure, and the formation of a contemporary urban environment constituted the principal directions of this policy.

As a result, the outcomes of this long-term and forward-looking policy transformed Azerbaijan into a rapidly developing state with strong economic and political potential. This path of development created broad opportunities for strengthening the country as an independent state, reinforcing national statehood traditions, and securing a worthy position for Azerbaijan among the nations of the world.

Thus, as a consequence of the implemented urban development and modernization strategy, Azerbaijan today continues its path of development with confidence as an independent state. The country is expected to persist on this solid foundation, sustaining its growth, preserving its statehood traditions, and advancing toward even greater achievements in the future.

**CONCLUSION**

The period of leadership of Heydar Aliyev is regarded as the beginning of a new stage in the history of Azerbaijan. During this time, significant transformations occurred in the socio-political life of the republic, and the directions of the country's development were defined more clearly and purposefully. At this

stage, Azerbaijan achieved notable successes in its political and social development, while the principles of stability and systematic governance were firmly established in state administration.

The period was also characterized by the consistent implementation of measures aimed at overcoming various challenges faced by society. As a result of the far-sighted policy and strong leadership abilities of the national leader Heydar Aliyev, favorable conditions were gradually created for resolving the social and moral problems encountered by the population. The purposeful policy carried out under his leadership strengthened feelings of confidence and hope among different segments of society and increased the people's trust in the future.

The period of Heydar Aliyev's leadership can be regarded as 'he beginning of a new stage in the development of Azerbaijan. The policies implemented under his leadership made a significant contribution to strengthening the socio-political stability of the country, reinforcing national self-awareness, and further developing the traditions of statehood.

Beginning in 1969, as a result of consistent and purposeful measures implemented under the complex historical conditions of Nakhchivan, a noticeable revitalization started to emerge in the socio-economic life of the region. The policy carried out under the leadership of the national leader Heydar Aliyev gave a new direction to the development of Nakhchivan and created the necessary foundation for overcoming the stagnation that existed in various sectors of the republic. The decisions adopted and the measures undertaken during this period were of great importance in terms of increasing the economic and social potential of the region.

At that stage, important steps were taken toward the development of industry and the agro-industrial complex, the expansion of various sectors of the economy, and the more efficient organization of agriculture. As a result of the reforms carried out and the work accomplished, a revival occurred in the production sectors, the scale of economic activity expanded, and a positive dynamic began to form in the economic life of the region. At the same time, large-scale construction and improvement projects were implemented in Nakhchivan; new social and production facilities were built, the existing infrastructure was modernized, and consequently the overall appearance of cities and districts changed significantly.

The special attention and care shown by Heydar Aliyev toward the region gave a significant impetus to further accelerate this development process. The measures implemented under his initiative and leadership made an important contribution to strengthening the socio-economic development of Nakhchivan, improving the living standards of the population, and ensuring the overall dynamics of the region's development. Thus, the activities carried out during this period can be regarded as an important stage in the history of Nakhchivan's development and laid a solid foundation for the region's future progress.

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# PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

## PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF STRUCTURED ROUTINE SCHEDULES IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract**

This paper examines the pedagogical significance of structured daily routine schedules in early childhood development. The study focuses on how the systematic organisation of daily activities supports emotional regulation, social adaptation, and cognitive development in early and preschool-aged children. Using a practice-oriented pedagogical perspective, the paper analyses routine-based planning as a supportive learning tool and explores its role in enhancing children's engagement and behavioural stability. The findings highlight the importance of age-appropriate, flexible routines and provide practical insights for educators and caregivers.

**Keywords:** early childhood development, structured daily routines, pedagogical practice, early education, qualitative study.

***Introduction***

In contemporary pedagogy, the structuring of children's daily experiences plays a significant role in the development of the child as an individual. During early childhood, learning processes and behavioural patterns are strongly influenced by the stability and predictability of the surrounding environment. Within this context, daily routine schedules are considered an important pedagogical tool that supports the organisation of learning activities and facilitates children's engagement in educational settings. Previous research indicates that well-structured routines contribute to the development of self-regulation and responsibility in young learners (Hemmeter et al., 2016). The formation of these skills is closely linked to children's gradual assumption of responsibility for their own actions, which is best supported through consistent pedagogical guidance and cooperation between teachers and caregivers.

From a pedagogical perspective, routines function as regulatory mechanisms that shape children's behaviour through repetition and predictability. Routines refer to sequences of daily activities that are repeated and structured in advance, providing children with a sense of order and continuity. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, repeated experiences support the assimilation of new information into existing cognitive schemas (Piaget, 1952). Routine schedules, particularly when presented in visual and structured formats, enable children to better understand daily processes and expectations, thereby supporting learning, behavioural regulation, and cognitive development.

***Intervention description***

The analysis of this short-term pedagogical intervention suggests that the organisation of structured daily routines across different age groups can support learners' engagement in educational activities and contribute to their psychological well-being. Within the intervention, short and goal-oriented routines were designed for individual subjects and learning activities, making the learning process more predictable and manageable for learners. The presence of clearly defined schedules and goals appeared to reduce uncertainty and supported more organised task engagement.

In contrast to instructional approaches relying heavily on reprimands, comparisons, or verbal persuasion, structured routine schedules provided learners with a clear understanding of expected activities. This clarity was associated with reduced psychological pressure and a calmer learning experience. From a pedagogical perspective, predictable routines supported learners' acceptance of learning demands and contributed to sustained engagement.

*Case example: Learner A*

The intervention involved two primary school learners aged 7 and 9 with differing cognitive, behavioural, and psychological profiles. In the case of the 9-year-old learner, who demonstrated high learning capacity but difficulties with sustained attention and impulsive behaviour, the routine schedule was developed collaboratively with the learner. Agreed time allocations for each activity (Figure 1) supported greater ownership and adherence to the routine structure.

Observational data indicated a reduction in task-related tension and haste during both academic and extracurricular activities, including music instruction. Feelings associated with time pressure appeared to be gradually replaced by improved time-management strategies and a more structured approach to learning tasks. Increased engagement with daily routines was also accompanied by improvements in subject-specific performance, which further supported learner motivation.

From a neuropsychological and pedagogical perspective, repeated and consistent activity patterns are known to facilitate learning consolidation and long-term memory formation. Regularly scheduled learning activities supported cognitive processing and reduced cognitive load. In addition, well-planned routines ensured sufficient time for play and rest, contributing to the development of responsibility and supporting positive teacher–student and parent–child interactions.

Figure 1.

*Example of a daily routine schedule (Learner A)*

| Days Subjects | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Math-20 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| Logica-15 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| Russian language-30 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| Azerbaijani language-25 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| Violin practice-30 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |

Case example: Learner B

The second participant was a 7-year-old learner who demonstrated characteristics associated with hyperactivity. The learner showed a high capacity for rapid learning but experienced difficulty remaining seated for extended periods and perceived homework preparation as physically and psychologically demanding. Observations suggest that structured routine-based interventions may reduce stress levels and improve academic outcomes in learners with well-established study habits and a high sense of responsibility. However, the effects of such interventions appeared to be more pronounced in learners with hyperactivity-related behaviours and low engagement in academic tasks.

For this reason, particular attention was given to the intervention implemented with this learner, who experienced challenges with sustained attention, impulsive behaviour, and adaptation to formal learning activities. The same structured daily routine framework was applied but was collaboratively developed with the learner, taking into account individual interests, attention span, and time allocation preferences. To support behavioural reinforcement, an additional motivational component was incorporated into the routine design.

Specifically, reward-based strategies were introduced through the use of visual stickers linked to the completion of daily routines. The consistent completion of weekly routines was further reinforced through agreed-upon rewards. Observational evidence indicated that this approach increased the learner's consistency in daily activities, supported behavioural stability, and facilitated the completion of assigned tasks. Over the observation period, the routine schedule was implemented fully on a daily basis.

Figure 2.

*Example of a daily routine schedule (Learner B)*

| Days Subjects | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Math-20 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| Logica-15 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| English language-30 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| Azerbaijani language-25 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| Piano practice-30 min. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |

***Discussion***

Structured daily routine schedules were found to contribute to children's sense of safety and emotional stability. When children were aware of the sequence of daily activities, they appeared more confident and less anxious during learning and transition periods. Consistent routines were associated with reduced stress-related behaviours and improved behavioural regulation.

From a social perspective, routines supported the development of rule-following behaviour, turn-taking, and the understanding of social roles. In early childhood education settings, routine schedules facilitated the organisation of group activities and supported children's adaptation to collective learning environments.

Routine-based planning also played a role in the development of sequencing skills, cause–effect reason-

ing, and time awareness. From a sociocultural perspective, structured activities function as mediating tools that support cognitive development, consistent with Vygotsky's theory of learning through guided participation.

Visual routine schedules, presented through images, symbols, and colours, were particularly accessible for children who had not yet developed reading and writing skills. These visual supports contributed to improved attention, memory, and independent task engagement. In line with Montessori pedagogy, the use of visual materials supported children's self-directed learning and autonomy.

***Implications for practice or policy***

- Teachers can design routine schedules that are appropriate to children's age and developmental level to support effective learning engagement.
- Educators may increase student ownership and motivation by actively involving children in the creation of daily routines.
- Schools could adopt flexible routine structures that take individual learner needs and differences into account.
- Teachers and school staff can enhance routine adherence by using positive reinforcement strategies.

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# CONTINUITY OF TRADITIONS AND CREATION OF THE AUTHOR'S METHODS FOR TRAINING VOCALISTS: FROM THE PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIENCE OF K.A. AKDAULETOVA

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**Abstract**

Karakoz Akdauletova was one of the first students of Bibigul Akhmetovna Tulegenova, the People's Artist of the USSR and Kazakhstan, Hero of Socialist Labor, Winner of State Prizes of the USSR and Kazakhstan, scholar. After graduating from the Conservatoire, she was actively engaged in concert performance and teaching at the Kazangap Kyzylorda Music School, where she served as head of the vocal department. From that time, laying the foundation for vocal education, K.A. Akdauletova began to develop a classical vocal school in the region. The results of her work proved highly successful; her students became laureates of national and international vocal competitions. Among her students are well-known performers of Kazakh pop and opera, including Madina Saduakasova, Nabi Aimuratov, Almas Kishkenbayev, Kuralay Meyrambek, Bibigul Zhanuzak, Maksat Makulbekov, Samal Bayseitova and others.

On December 9, 1996, Karakoz Akdauletova was awarded the title “Honored Artist of the Republic of Kazakhstan”; on November 29, 2019, she was received the Order of Kurmet.

**Keywords**: vocal pedagogy, performing skills, author's methodology, music education, vocal school, vocal training.

## Introduction

Vocal art is one of the most expressive forms of art, which has a rich history, from the ancient times to present. Initially, it served as means of communication and expression of emotions, but gradually, having become independent, it gained enormous popularity. Singers began to work on improving their singing and acting skills, as vocal art is not only beautiful singing, but also the ability to convey emotions through music, thus uniting people of different cultures and nationalities.

The vocal art of Kazakhstan is considered to be one of the youngest, as it developed in the last century. However, during this relatively short period, it has managed to unite different and eras, connecting the past and present of our country.

Both opera and chamber music performers have increasingly shown interest in the development of domestic vocal art in its various genres and trends, in the context of issues problems of musical performance and creativity of outstanding musicians.

Turning to primary sources and foundational principles, young talents try to grasp the secrets of the performing skills of renowned singers and to study the pedagogical methods of their mentors.

A special place among talented performers and teachers is occupied by K.A. Akdauletova (1956-2021), Honored Artist of the Republic of Kazakhstan, who made a significant contribution to the Kazakh musical culture, to the development of classical vocal art in the Kyzylorda region, and trained many talented opera and pop performers.

In this context, the pedagogical experience of K.A. Akdauletova is of particular scientific interest as it reflects both individual practice and the formation of regional vocal school. The scientific novelty of this study lies in the systematization of her authorial vocal methodology and in identifying its role in the development of professional vocal training in Kazakhstan. The practical significance of the research is determined by the possibility of applying these pedagogical principles in modern vocal pedagogy and educational practice.

Karakoz Akzhigitovna Akdauletova dedicated her life to the art of singing. She was born on March 3, 1956 in the village of Airkol, Syrdarya district, Kyzylorda region. From childhood, she loved to singing, performed at various events, and participated in competitions. At one of these competitions, she attracted the attention of the Kyzylorda, composer Mulkaman Kalauov. After graduating from school, she entered the N.V. Gogol Pedagogical Institute.

Later in 1979, her performance with the song and dance ensemble “Syr Suluy”, organized at the Kyzylorda Regional House of Folk Art, was noiceted by Baigali Dosymzhanov (soloist at the Abai State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater and teacher at the Kurmangazy State Conservatoire), who was invited her to participate in this concert. Upon his recommendation, in 1980 K. Akdauletova entered the Kurmangazy State Conservatoire in Almaty to study under Professor Bibigul Tulegenova, People’s Artist of the USSR. According to B.A. Tulegenova: “Karakoz is my first, closest, curious, honest and talented student. She graduated

from the pedagogical university and immediately entered the second year of the Conservatoire. She had a beautiful, clear and resonant voice."

After graduating from the Conservatoire Karakoz performed extensively in concert activities. Her repertoire included arias and chamber works by foreign, Russian and Kazakh composers, as well as folk songs. She possessed a lyric-coloratura soprano voice and remark able natural technique. Her voice is distinguished by a pure and clear timbre, lightness,and good vocal projected. Karakoz Akdauletova was known as "The Nightingale of the Kyzylorda Land."

As B.A. Tulegenova recalls: "When I went to Kyzylorda with my concerts, I always included Karakoz in the program. I often thought that she should have stayed in Almaty, sung in the Opera Theater and taught at the Conservatoire. But then I realized that she had made the right choice; as a student, she said she would return to her home city and develop vocal art in Kyzylorda. And she fulfilled her mission. Karakoz became not only a singer and teacher, but also a public figure who contributed greatly to the cultural sphere of Kyzylorda. She received numerous titles and the love of the people. For her hard work and dedication to her profession, she was awarded the title of Honored Artist of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This became a great joy and pride for me - my first student achieved such success!".

K.A. Akdauletova combined concert performance and teaching activities. Her students include winners of various Republican and International competitions, as well as recipients of honorary titles of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As a student, K. Akdauletova kept a diary which she recorded exercises, comments, and recommendations from her vocal coach. Carefully preserving her teacher's instructions, she later became a teacher herself and founded the classical vocal school of the Kyzylorda region. In her teaching activities, K.A. Akdauletova adhered to the basic principles of vocal pedagogy. She considered the most important principles to be gradual and consistent training, as well as the principle of unity between technical and artistic aspects.

It should be emphasized that these principles correspond to the general trends of classical vocal pedagogy; however, in Akdauletova`s practice they acquire a regionally specific character. This adaptation is reflected in the combination of academic vocal training with elements of national musical traditions, as well as in a flexible approach to the individual vocal development of students. K. Akdauletova began the professional development of her students from the age of five, introducing children to vocal performance practice through participation in concerts and children's competitions. Upon reaching the age of 13-14, based on their acquired skills and abilities, as well as the vocal potential (range, vocal fullness, etc.), she divided students into two categories - popular and academic singing.

Such differentiation can be considered a pedagogically justified, as it allows for the early professional orientation of students. In contrast to unified training models, this approach contributes to a more targeted development of vocal technique and stylistics thinking, taking into account the physiological and artistic characteristics of the performer.

The development of vocal and performance culture, as well as repertoire selection, was carried out taking into account vocal development, musical abilities, and the psychological characteristics of student.

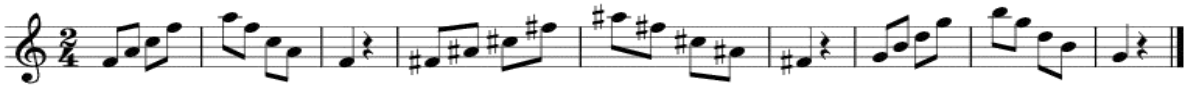
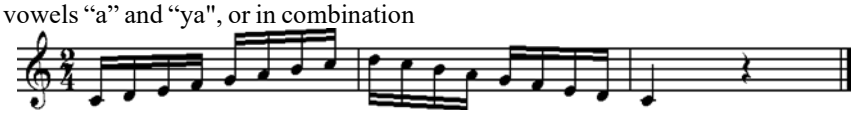
She considered careful repertoire selection to be one of the key issues in vocal pedagogy, as it contributes to the development of basic vocal technical skills as well as musical and artistic taste of students. From a methodological perspective, repertoire selection serves not only as a pedagogical tool but also as a mechanism for shaping artistic thinking. In this regard, Akdauletova`s approach demonstrates a balance between technical complexity and expressive content, which ensures the gradual development of both vocal skills and interpretative competence.

The introduction to a musical piece usually began with a short digression: she briefly spoke about the historical period, the composer's work, the stylistic features of the author's writing, and the character of the piece. In her opinion, this information was essential for broadening the performer's vision and ensuring deeper immersion into a musical work and, as a result, its accurate interpretation. The analysis of the selected musical piece included its form, texture, tessitura, vocal and technical difficulties, phrase structure, and culmination. Methodological approaches to students were aimed at developing vocal technique, clear intonation, precise and expressive diction, proper breath control, dynamics, and vocal register blending.

K.A. Akdauletova paid special attention to vocal production and the development of vocal technique, focusing on the characteristics. She selected exercises aimed at developing specific aspects of the vocal apparatus. For example, given the weakness of the articulatory apparatus, she worked on diction and clear pronunciation both in exercises and in musical pieces. When learning lyrics, consonant were deliberately emphasized, while vowels in combination with consonants were carefully prolonged. Expressive reading of poetic text was considered essential.

From her first lessons, she emphasized properly organized singing breathing and vocal onset. Karakoz Akdauletova aimed at achieve softness and, at the same time, clarity of vocal production, without unnecessary breathy onsets. The lesson began with special breathing exercises using consonant such as "TS", "F", followed by calm and controlled breathing on "ma-me-mi-momu". After that, she moved on to an exercise for activating head resonator (singing the "M" sound with the closed mouth).

An exercise in vowel alignment in combination with consonants was considered essential, for example: da-de-di-do-du, za-ze-zi-zo-zu, etc.

In her warm-ups, K.A. Akdauletova often used staccato. According to the teacher, this technique contributes to the development of a firm vocal onset, lightness of the voice, and increased breath control. Exercise for developing dynamics and maintaining a high position during a descending phrases were performed alternating between forte and piano, staccato and legato.

When performing exercises for vocal register blending, strengthen breathing abilities, and developing vocal flexibility, K.A. Akdauletova recommended singing with the vowels “a” and “ya", or in combination with the consonant patters such "za" and "mi-ya-mi", etc.

Based on the author's methodology, it can be concluded that in developing a system of professional vocal qualities, Akdauletova applied an individual approach to each student based on students’ natural vocal and performing abilities, as well as on their individuality and creativity.

The system of exercises used by Akdauletova reflects a structured approach to voice formation, where each technical element is consistently developed. Such a sequence corresponds to the principles of systematic vocal training and ensures stability and flexibility of vocal performance.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the systematic reconstruction of the authorial vocal-pedagogical methodology of K.A.Akdauletova, which has not previously been described in academic literature as an integrated system. The study identifies and structures the key components of her pedagogical approach, including the principles of early professional orientation, differentiated vocal training, and repertoire-based artistic development.

In addition, the research clarifies the role of technical vocal exercises in her teaching system and demonstrates how they contribute to the formation of both vocal technique and interpretative thinking.

As a result, an integrated model of regional vocal pedagogy is formulated reflected, the synthesis of classical academic training and individualized teaching strategies.

**Methods.** The methodological approach of this study is based on integration of two dimensions (historical and methodological) within the biographical framework of the material, highlighting the traditions of the development of Kazakh vocal art. This approach allowed the study to address the foundations of the vocal pedagogical process, teaching methodology, and practical implementation, based on A.K. Akdauletova' s long-term pedagogical experience.

The pedagogical principles are presented from the general to the specific. Specific techniques of her vocal pedagogical methodology are also described. The influence of this pedagogical practice on the artistic, pedagogical and performing activities of her followers is also considered.

**Discussion.** The analysis of Akdauletova's pedagogical system shows that her methodology integrates traditional principles of classical vocal training with an individualized approach. Unlike standardized teaching models, her method places particular emphasis on artistic imagination and interpretative thinking, which are considered essential components of professional vocal performance.

The main task set by K.A. Akdauletova for her students was not only the development of vocal and technical abilities, but also competent reading of the author’s text, accurate interpretation and stylistic rendering of the of the musical work, as well as artistic expressiveness.

According to I.V. Vilinskaya, “The logic of musical thought is the art of phrasing. The correct use of musical techniques - staccato, legato, semantic highlighting of musical phrases, articulation and breathing - all these are the most important means of musical expressiveness and creation an artistic image" [1].

A.L. Dolivo in his book *“The Singer and the Song”* noted that “singing is similar to the expressiveness of human speech because “singing is a kind of human speech, clothed in especially expressive musical intonations,” notes [12, 9].

Throughout the entire period of training, K.A. Akdauletova paid attention to the development of imagination. She emphasized that singers should have creative imagination, since, in revealing the content of the work, the singer creates a new artistic image, which also develops through other musical abilities (rhythm, intonation, performance expressiveness, etc.).

The human voice is the most natural and most complex musical instrument; it can acquire vitality, gaining flexibility and poetic expressiveness, or it can become weak, dull, and uninteresting. Vocal sound characteristics are closely associated with emotions. Sound may be “bright”, “projected” and “light”, etc. Imagery in vocal sound is associated with vivid emotional representations. No musical exercise or learned phrase should be performed without imagination, fantasy, and emotional coloring. Mechanical and unreflective repetition of material does not contribute to artistic development and lacks expressiveness. Every musical thought its own logic (motive, phrase, sentence and period) [13].

Having extensive concert and performing experience, Karakoz Akdauletova often shared her feelings, skills of “control” over herself and internal emotions, as well as methods of overcoming stage anxiety. She found the right words for each student and gave clear instructions before going on stage.

V.Yu. Grigoriev writes in his book: “A concert performance becomes a “litmus test” for the performer, because here the performer is required to rise above the ordinary level of craftmanship and become a true artist,

opening the path to creativity for listeners and demonstrating a high level which of artistic mastery." [11].

Having extensive concert and performing experience, Karakoz Akdauletova often shared her

Experience of self-control and emotional regulation, as well as methods for overcoming stage anxiety. She was able to find appropriate words for each student and provided clear instruction before going on stage. From a pedagogical perspective, it is understood that a concert performer should be developed gradually through consistent improvement performing skills, while progressively expanding professional and artistic horizons towards which the performer should strive [14].

Thus, Akdauletova`s pedagogical approach can be viewed not only as a set of practical techniques but also as a holistic system aimed at the formation of the artistic identity of the performer.

**Results**: In the course of this study, the stages of K.A. Akdauletova's the life and creative development were identified. Practical teaching principles and methods were systematized, and set of exercises used for vocal formation and development was analyzed. These finding made it possible to outline the main features of her authorial methodology and to establish a connection between of K.A.Akdauletova's performing activity and her role in the development of vocal art in the region and the country. In addition, the study examined her personal and professional contacts with Bibigul Akhmetovna Tulegenova, People's Artist of the USSR and Kazakhstan.

**Conclusion**: The finding of this study may be useful for examining the history of the development of domestic vocal art and processes of forming regional vocal schools, as well as for understanding the professional development of singer-performer and musician-teachers. They may

also used to define the theoretical, historical and methodological content of courses in vocal art and vocal pedagogy.

The results of the study confirm that the authorial methodology of K.A.Akdauletova represents a significant stage in the development of Kazakh vocal pedagogy. Its distinctive feature lies in the synthesis of classical vocal traditions and individual pedagogical strategies, which ensures its relevance in contemporary music education.

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# PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

## THE CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS OF EFL TEACHERS AND THE CLASSROOM ENGAGEMENT OF L2 LEARNERS

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20276773

**Abstract**

This study investigates the impact of EFL teachers' critical thinking skills on L2 learners' participation in the classroom. With today's more cognitively rich and globalized world, the need for students to develop language skill and higher-order thinking is a concern. Critical thinking, being a metacognitive and cognitive process, helps learners to evaluate, analyze, and solve problems better, which further improves their academic performance and class participation. The study employs a quantitative design with 30 eighth-grade students evenly distributed between the experimental and control groups. Whereas the control group was offered regular instruction, the experimental group learned with critical thinking-based teaching methods, including Socratic questioning, inference activities, and reflective discussions. Pre- and post-tests and structured questionnaires were administered to determine vocabulary development and learners' participation. The findings indicated that there is a statistically significant difference in vocabulary acquisition and class participation for the experimental group compared to the control group. Experimental group students also demonstrated positive attitudes towards the teacher's teaching method and greater motivation and participation. The study emphasizes the need for the inclusion of critical thinking in EFL instruction, arguing that teachers who are properly trained and who foster reflective and analytical thinking render classrooms more interactive and student-centered. The findings have practical implications for teacher training programs, curriculum development, and the broader field of second language learning.

**Keywords:** Critical thinking, EFL teachers, classroom engagement, second language acquisition, problem-solving, cognitive skills.

### 1. Introduction

Critical thinking abilities are becoming even more crucial in the age of international information societies since they enable people to interact with their surroundings in novel ways. In this way, the nature of education has broadened to include critical literacy. This directly affects second and foreign language education (ESL/EFL), because language and thought interact dynamically in a social setting, allowing students to express their many identities in cross-cultural interactions. People must figure out how to keep up with technological advancements in a world that has been changing and evolving so quickly.

The central question is whether it is possible to keep up with the details of current living without changing how people think. An important aspect of our thinking is customarily designed for habit, routine, automation and fixed procedure. The increasing need to make accurate decisions, solve problems promptly, as well as efficiently evaluate changes indicates that the recent improvements cannot be comprehended from a customary perspective. This process requires certain skills and abilities that allow people to encounter difficulties in many ways. Meanwhile, important thinking empowers students to reach well-educated decisions in their daily lives, eases their success in this fast-developing world and enables them to attain higher earnings. Researchers have tried to identify every factor that can influence each individual’s level of important thinking, also exploring all positive effects of it on individual development. A positive link exists between a person’s study engagement in learning and important thinking; students who engage more in learning tend to exhibit a higher level of important thinking.

Although there is a correlation between study engagement and important thinking, the exact relationship between the two remains unclear. To start, empirical research is warranted concerning the developmental trajectories of both study engagement as well as important thinking, in addition to their interactions.

In order to comprehend how critical thinking affects students' achievement, the current study aims to explore the relationship between EFL teachers' critical thinking skills and students' classroom participation. The study aims to give a more comprehensive knowledge of how teachers' critical thinking affects students' performance in EFL classes.

To lay the groundwork for the study by defining and elucidating critical thinking and classroom participation.

Critical thinking, being both metacognitive and cognitive, involves analysis, evaluation, inference, and problem-solving. Authors such as Ennis (2011) consider critical thinking as a self-monitored and purposeful judgment that yields interpretation, analysis, and reasoning. In the context of learning, particularly in the EFL classroom, teachers who exhibit high critical thinking capacities are more likely to engage in reflective practice, ask questions that invite reflection, and create arenas where learners can participate in produc-

tive discourse. This type of instruction not only enhances learning but also increases learners' comprehension and active participation in classroom discussion.

Classroom participation is more than class attendance. It encompasses active involvement on the part of students in class sessions, willingness to offer and ask questions, collaboration towards peer assignments, and demonstration of initiative in learning. Significant classroom participation is tied to high motivation, language proficiency, and academic success. EFL instructors' establishment of classrooms that encourage voice and participation of students are likely to support equally autonomous and self-assured learners.

In EFL contexts, where language differences and cultural differences can block communication, teachers' critical thinking is key to guiding educational decisions and adapting materials to cater to students' diverse needs. Teachers who are critical thinkers are better placed to identify students' strengths and weaknesses, adjust their pedagogical strategies in response, and offer personalized feedback that motivates participation. This alignment of teacher cognition and student motivation creates a reinforcement cycle, ultimately improving educational performance.

In addition, the more globalized world has placed additional stresses on English language learners and educators. With students being increasingly called upon to use English not just in the classroom but also in international communication and internet forums, the classroom is now a critical location for learning linguistic as well as cognitive skills. Teachers' critical thinking skills can serve as role models for their students by showing them how to break down problems analytically, think through various angles, and make educated decisions — all crucial aspects in today's world.

Therefore, the present study examines to what extent the critical thinking skills of EFL teachers influence students' participation in class. Such information may offer implications for teacher education courses, curriculum planning, and instructional practices. It can also assist educational reforms in establishing active learning environments where both teachers and learners grow intellectually and linguistically.

The aim of this study is to examine the potential impact of assignments that teachers with high critical thinking abilities can assign on eighth-grade students' level of engagement in a regular classroom environment. Along the way, the research was conducted specifically to get answers to the following questions:

1. Could critical thinking skills among teachers lead to increased classroom engagement?

2. How do assignments that call for critical thinking affect raising student participation in the classroom?

**2. Literature Review**

Finding a single, widely accepted definition of the word "critical thinking" is extremely challenging, according to a review of the literature on the subject. According to Halonen (1995), "critical thinking scholarship is in a mystified state". There is no universally recognized definition of critical thinking. Furthermore, critical thinking is a “mystified concept,” according to Minnich (1990). Fasko (2003) further asserts that the term "critical thinking" has no universally accepted definition. Additionally, Siegel (1988) notes that "there is no clear agreement concerning the referent of the term, despite widespread recent interest in critical thinking in education".

Reed (1998) claims that the term "critical thinking" is a broad notion that has drawn meanings from a variety of academics. He continues by stating that the inclusion of various ideas and models from the two fields of philosophy and psychology is the cause of this disagreement in the suggested definitions. Psychology has focused on cognitive processes and critical thinking, while philosophy has focused on the nature, causes, and results of critical thinking. The issue is that some people still consider that, in order to develop a valid and accepted definition of critical thinking that can be applied in the classroom, perspectives from both psychology and philosophy need to be incorporated. Dewey (1933) describes critical thinking as "active, persistent, and careful consideration of any belief or supposed form of knowledge in the light of the grounds that support it and the further conclusions to which it tends".

Additionally, Pithers and Soden (2000) list some competencies required for a critical thinker. These skills include recognizing the issue and its underlying presumptions, maintaining a laser-like focus on the issue, attempting to analyze it and draw conclusions, applying various forms of logic, and evaluating the assumptions' validity in addition to the original information and data sources.

Furthermore, Chaffee (1988) defines critical thinking as "our active, purposeful, and organized efforts to make sense of our world by carefully examining our thinking, and the thinking of others, in order to clarify and improve our understanding". Facione (2006) also includes the components of interpretation, analysis, evaluation, inference, explanation, and self-regulation in critical thinking. According to Fahim and Teimourtash (2012), one of the key ideas that receives a lot of attention in today's educational programs is critical thinking. Halpern (2002) argues that "in college and earlier, the ability to judge the credibility of an information source has become an indispensable Critical Thinking skill that needs to be deliberately and repeatedly taught".

Halpern (2003) defines critical thinking as "the use of those cognitive skills or strategies that increase the probability of a desirable outcome … thinking that is purposeful, reasoned, and goal directed". In another definition, critical thinking is described as "reflective thinking involving the evaluation of evidence relevant to a claim so that a sound conclusion can be drawn from the evidence" (Diestler, 2001). Diestler also views critical thinking as "the use of specific criteria to evaluate reasoning and make decisions". Likewise, Levy (1997) defines critical thinking as "an active and systematic cognitive strategy to examine, evaluate, understand events, solve problems, and make decisions on the basis of sound reasoning and valid evidence".

Buskist and Irons (2008) argue that critical thinking is an extremely complex term to define. However,

they identify several sub-skills and subtasks associated with it, including:

Cultivating a skeptical approach to problem-solving and decision-making.

Reducing problems to their simplest consequences.

Seeking evidence that both confirms and contradicts a given conclusion.

Being acutely aware of one's own biases, assumptions, and values that may interfere with objective decision-making.

Similarly, Bassham, Irwin, Nardone, and Wallace (2013) describe critical thinking as "disciplined thinking governed by clear intellectual standards". In their book Critical Thinking: A Student's Introduction, they outline eight key elements and standards of a critical thinker:

1. Clarity – Critical thinkers strive for clarity of expression and clarity of mind, which leads to self-knowledge, goal formation, and success in life.

2. Precision – The importance of precision is well recognized in disciplines such as medicine, mathematics, and engineering, but critical thinkers also value precision in everyday decision-making.

3. Accuracy – Critical thinkers seek accurate, timely information and strive to make well-informed decisions (Bassham et al., 2013).

4. Relevance – Critical thinkers focus on relevant discussions, avoiding distractions and unrelated arguments.

5. Consistency – Logical consistency (avoiding contradictory beliefs) and practical consistency (aligning actions with statements) are crucial elements of critical thinking.

6. Logical Correctness – Reasoning correctly and forming well-supported conclusions is fundamental to critical thinking.

7. Completeness – Deep and comprehensive thinking is preferred over superficial thought processes.

8. Fairness – Critical thinking requires open-mindedness, impartiality, and freedom from biases (Bassham et al., 2013).

*Teachers' Critical Thinking Ability*

Chance (1986) defines critical thinking as the capacity to analyze facts, generate and structure ideas, support opinions, make comparisons, draw inferences, test arguments, and solve problems. This cognitive ability plays a crucial role in both education and professional settings.

Vdovina and Gaibisso (2013) state that critical thinking is essential for quality thinking, enabling students to interact with others, acquire knowledge, and manage ideas, attitudes, and beliefs effectively. Similarly, Shirkhani and Fahim (2011) argue that critical thinking is one of the essential components of learning in multiple ways.

The first reason is that when language learners are held accountable for their thought processes, they become more capable of evaluating how they learn effectively. Second, critical thinking fosters a meaningful learning process in which language acquisition becomes more significant to learners. Third, there is a strong correlation between critical thinking and learners' success; students who are trained to think critically in a language tend to master it more efficiently. Likewise, Liaw (2007) found that applying a content-based approach in the classroom enhances EFL students' critical thinking abilities. It is worth noting that a content-based approach emphasizes the importance of content and the ability to interpret it meaningfully.

*The Significance of Critical Thinking in Language Education*

The importance of critical thinking in language education can be understood through three key aspects:

1. Integration into English Education – There is general agreement that critical thinking (CT) should be incorporated into English language education. A deep understanding of teacher cognition regarding CT can provide a solid foundation for teacher training programs, equipping educators with the capacity to deliver a thinking-based curriculum.

2. Understanding Foreign Language Teachers' Perceptions – Exploring foreign language teachers' perceptions of thinking skills and professional practice can help researchers, policymakers, and educators identify classroom challenges and opportunities.

3. Addressing Research Gaps in EFL Settings – While a vast body of research exists on critical thinking in education, there is a lack of studies on CT in second language education, particularly in relation to language teacher cognition in EFL settings.

Despite its recognized importance, not all teachers are adequately prepared to foster critical thinking in the classroom due to various challenges in its application.

*Critical Thinking and Classroom Participation*

Critical thinking significantly impacts students' classroom participation. As Dewey (1933) stated, students with stronger critical thinking skills tend to achieve greater academic success because they make more rational decisions and solve problems more effectively. This study is particularly relevant for curriculum developers, material designers, instructors, and learners, as critical thinking enables students to compare and contrast concepts, make informed choices, and accomplish their academic goals. Therefore, teachers must create a learning environment that prioritizes independent learning, active participation, reflection on learning processes, and second language (L2) development through task-based activities.

Additionally, further research is needed to explore the variables influencing critical thinking. For instance, critical thinking manifests differently across age groups. While teenagers and adolescents begin to think critically and hypothetically, there may be significant differences in how they understand CT within school settings. Future research could investigate how various levels of critical thinking are perceived within learning communities. Furthermore, teachers' overall happiness and professional success are also influenced by their ability to think critically.

In summary, critical thinking is not an exclusive trait of certain individuals but rather a skill that can be acquired and developed over time. Generating ideas and making comparisons are key aspects of critical

thinking. When viewed through this lens, different concepts take on new meanings, leading to positive impacts on students' attitudes and lifestyles. From a learning perspective, the decisions students make, the solutions they propose to problems, and their overall learning progress are all influenced by teachers' critical thinking abilities. When educators embrace critical thinking and adopt a broader perspective on various skills, they can spark students' curiosity and challenge them to approach learning in innovative ways.

**3. Methodology**

*3.1. Research Design*

The study adopted a quantitative design within a cross-sectional framework. The students were put into two groups: the control group, which received normal classroom instruction with no specific focus on critical thinking, and the experimental group, which was exposed to instructional techniques that overtly incorporated critical thinking skills. Data were collected by using Likert-scale survey questionnaires, which measured the students' perception of their classroom engagement and how they responded to the activities and tasks presented by the teacher. The data collected allowed for comparison between the two groups in order to determine the effect of teachers' critical thinking on student achievement and participation.

*3.2. Participants*

Thirty eighth-grade students from a nearby secondary school participated in this study; they were split equally between an experimental group (n = 15) and a control group (n = 15). Students in the eighth grade were specifically selected because of their developmental stage, where vocabulary expansion and cognitive development are essential for encouraging participation in class and higher-order thinking, including critical thinking. Convenience sampling, a non-probability technique that involves choosing people who are easily accessible, was used to choose the participants (Bryman, 2016). This strategy was appropriate in light of time and access constraints. Prior to the intervention, the English proficiency levels of the two groups were matched to guarantee comparability. This made it possible for the study to concentrate on how the critical thinking abilities of EFL teachers can affect the classroom participation of L2 learners. Table 1 represents demographic information related to the participants:

Table 1.

Participants demographic information.

| | Total 30 | **Experimental group** | **Control group** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | Boys | 5 | 6 |
| | Girls | 10 | 9 |
| **Age** | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| | 14 | 9 | 8 |

The age of the students who participated in the study ranged from 13 to 14 years old. Data collection for the study took place from 5 February to 25 March 2025 and lasted for a total of 20 days. During this time period, all participant information and data from the study was collected. As part of the educational institution's curriculum, classes were held in accordance with the curriculum. These sessions were held three times a week and lasted a total of forty-five minutes each time.

*3.3. Data Collection Instrument*

This study aimed to explore the connection between EFL teachers' critical thinking abilities and the engagement levels of L2 learners in the classroom. To gather quantitative data, two key tools were utilized:

1. Pre-test and Post-test

To evaluate students' vocabulary acquisition and determine the effect of teachers' critical thinking strategies, a structured pre-test and post-test approach was applied. Both the control and experimental groups completed: A pre-test made up of 15 multiple-choice vocabulary items at the A2 proficiency level, used to establish the learners' initial vocabulary knowledge. A post-test with a similar format and difficulty level, administered after the instructional intervention period.

In the experimental group, lessons were delivered using methods that encouraged critical thinking, whereas the control group continued with conventional teaching techniques. Comparison of the test results helped identify whether the implementation of critical thinking strategies led to noticeable progress in vocabulary knowledge.

2. Questionnaire

To further support the quantitative analysis, a survey was distributed to both students and teachers. The questionnaire was designed to measure two variables: the critical thinking skills of teachers and the classroom engagement of learners. Participants responded using a 5-point Likert scale ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree. The survey included items related to:

Teachers' critical thinking practices, such as reflective instruction, problem-solving ability, and decision-making in lesson delivery. Learners' classroom engagement, including focus, motivation, interaction, and active participation in learning tasks. The collected data from the questionnaire enabled a statistical examination of how teaching approaches influenced learner involvement and complemented the findings from the vocabulary tests.

*3.4. Data Analysis*

The sample size of the study was sufficient to meet the requirement for conducting parametric statistical tests and was therefore appropriate for analysis. According to Elliott (2007), parametric tests remain reliable even under a minor breach of the assumption of normal distribution. Therefore, parametric tests were deemed to be appropriate for this study. Information collected from the pre-test, post-test, and questionnaire

responses was processed and analyzed using SPSS version 23.0. To answer the first research question, which was meant to find the relationship between EFL teachers' critical thinking and students' classroom engagement, the following statistical tests were administered:

An independent samples t-test was conducted to test for comparison of the pre-test and post-test vocabulary scores of the control and experimental groups to ensure that the two groups began from a relatively equal footing. A paired samples t-test was conducted to examine the within-group change in vocabulary performance from pre-test to post-test for both groups.

In addition, descriptive statistics were used to analyze the questionnaire responses regarding both the teachers' practice of critical thinking and students' classroom engagement. The data provided information on behavioral, cognitive, and emotional aspects of engagement as well as how the teachers utilized critical thinking strategies in the process of teaching. The synthesis of these analyses enabled a detailed insight into how EFL teachers' utilization of critical thinking skills can influence L2 learners' classroom participation and interaction.

*3.5. Treatment*

The intervention phase of the current study aimed to assess the impact of incorporating critical thinking skills in EFL instruction on the classroom engagement of L2 learners. The treatment was structured into three significant phases:

1. Teacher Training on Critical Thinking Techniques

Prior to the intervention, the teachers participating underwent a teacher professional development course that sought to enhance their ability to integrate critical thinking strategies in teaching. Training covered methods such as Socratic questioning, higher-order thinking, and problem-solving exercises. Teachers received lesson plans and instructional guides to enable effective integration of these strategies in their classrooms.

2. Implementation of Critical Thinking-Based Lessons

During the course of treatment, teachers engaged students in active and inquiry-based activities as a means of increasing cognitive engagement. The classes incorporated the use of materials like Six Thinking Hats, inference question cards, scenario flashcards, thinking cards, and the "What's wrong with the picture?" puzzle. These materials led students to critically examine, consider various points of view, and pay attention to the use of language. In addition, activities like crossword, role-playing, and quick creative thinking exercises were used to promote problem-solving and reasoning abilities of the students.

Such activities were not only used to enhance vocabulary learning and communication but also to encourage decision-making, empathy, and analytical minds using real-life situations and creative exercises.

3. Classroom Feedback

Throughout the intervention, classroom surveys were conducted to measure teachers' application of critical thinking strategies as well as student engagement. Reflective journals were maintained by teachers to document observations regarding classroom environment, student reactions, and problems with implementing it. Regular feedback sessions were carried out to present constructively critical observations to teachers with a view to enhancing their teaching. Changes were made as per student performance, classroom observations, and teachers' reflection in order to enhance the efficacy of critical thinking strategies.

With this treatment approach, an intellectually challenging and interactive learning environment was attempted to be created, which enabled students to think critically and actively participate in the learning process of their language.

**4. Findings**

Quantitative information gathered from learner engagement surveys and teacher assessment rubrics was examined to investigate the possible connection between the critical thinking abilities of EFL teachers and the classroom participation of L2 learners. An independent samples t-test was used to compare classrooms with instructors who were recognized as having high critical thinking skills to those with intermediate or lower levels in order to ascertain whether the teachers' critical thinking levels had any discernible impact on student engagement.

Table 2.

The pre-test results of the experimental and control groups.

| | group | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | t | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-test | Experimental | 15 | 4,9333 | ,70373 | -.250 | .804 |
| | Control | 15 | 5,0000 | ,75593 | | |

Table 2 presents the pre-test results of both the experimental and control groups. As observed, the experimental group (N = 15) had a mean score of 4.93 with a standard deviation of 0.70, while the control group (N = 15) demonstrated a slightly higher mean of 5.00 with a standard deviation of 0.76. To determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the two groups before the implementation of the experimental treatment, an independent samples t-test was conducted.

The results of the t-test indicated that there was no significant difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of their pre-test scores ($t = -0.250$, $p = .804 > 0.05$). This suggests that both groups started at a comparable level of vocabulary knowledge prior to the intervention. Therefore, any changes observed in the post-test results can be more confidently attributed to the effect of the treatment applied to the experimental group.

Table 3.

The results of paired samples t-test of the experimental group.

| | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | t | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-test | 4,9333 | 15 | ,70373 | | |
| Post-test | 7,6667 | 15 | ,48795 | -17.833 | .000 |

The experimental group's paired samples t-test findings, which compare their pre-test and post-test scores, are shown in Table 3. In the post-test, the mean score rose from 4.93 (SD = 0.70) in the pre-test to 7.67 (SD = 0.49). The experimental group's vocabulary performance improved statistically significantly after the treatment was implemented, as evidenced by the t-value of -17.833 and p-value of.000 ($p < 0.05$). This outcome shows that the learners' vocabulary growth was significantly improved by the intervention.

Table 4.

The results of paired samples t-test of the control group

| | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | t | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-test | 5,0000 | 15 | ,75593 | -3.055 | .009 |
| Post-test | 5,4000 | 15 | ,73679 | | |

The control group also demonstrated a minor improvement from the pre-test (M = 5.00, SD = 0.76) to the post-test (M = 5.40, SD = 0.74), as indicated in Table 4. The paired samples t-test produced a statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) t-value of -3.055 and a p-value of.009. The size of the improvement is quite tiny when compared to the experimental group, despite the fact that the gain is significant. This suggests that regular training without the intervention had little influence on vocabulary augmentation.

Table 5.

The experimental and control groups post-test results.

| | Group | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | t | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post-test | Experimental | 15 | 7,6667 | ,48795 | 9.934 | .000 |
| | Control | 15 | 5,4000 | ,73679 | | |

The results of an independent samples t-test comparing the experimental and control groups' post-test scores are shown in Table 5. The control group had a mean score of 5.40 (SD = 0.74), while the experimental group received a mean score of 7.67 (SD = 0.49). The experimental group considerably outperformed the control group in the post-test, according to the t-test, which showed a significant difference between the two groups (t = 9.934, p =.000). This demonstrates even more how well the applied treatment works to improve vocabulary.

Table 6.

The results of the Descriptive Statistics based on the attitudes of the experimental group participants

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teacher's critical thinking skills | 15 | 3,00 | 4,80 | 3,9200 | ,52263 |
| Learner classroom engagement | 15 | 3,20 | 4,80 | 4,1600 | ,42224 |
| Total | 15 | 3,30 | 4,70 | 4,0400 | ,41023 |

The descriptive data pertaining to the attitudes of the experimental group's participants are displayed in Table 6. The teacher's critical thinking abilities item had a mean score of 3.92 (SD = 0.52), whereas the student classroom involvement item had a slightly higher mean score of 4.16 (SD = 0.42). 4.04 (SD = 0.41) was the computed overall mean. According to these findings, students had favorable opinions of the intervention in terms of the teacher's methods of education as well as their personal participation in class.

Overall, the results reveal that whereas the control group only made modest gain, the experimental group's vocabulary performance improved dramatically after the intervention. The pre-test findings showed no statistically significant difference between the two groups, indicating that they had similar starting points. The post-test results, however, showed a substantial difference: the experimental group's vocabulary scores significantly improved, whereas the control group's increases were negligible. The statistical analysis verified that learners' vocabulary learning was positively and significantly impacted by the administered treatment. Furthermore, the experimental group's descriptive data on student attitudes showed improved classroom involvement and favorable opinions of the teacher's methodology. These results imply that the intervention promoted a more stimulating and encouraging learning environment in addition to improving learners' vocabulary.

**5. Discussion**

This study examined how eighth-grade students' vocabulary growth and classroom participation were impacted by the critical thinking techniques used by EFL teachers. The efficacy of critical thinking-based education in promoting language acquisition and learner participation is well supported by the quantitative findings from pre-tests, post-tests, and questionnaire responses.

The results show that after the educational intervention, the experimental group's vocabulary scores

significantly improved. The experimental group's mean vocabulary score rose from 4.93 to 7.67, as shown in Table 3, and the difference was statistically significant (t = -17.833, p =.000). This stark difference from the control group's slight increase (from 5.00 to 5.40, t = -3.055, p =.009) indicates that including critical thinking strategies, like Socratic questioning, inference-based exercises, and problem-solving, is essential for improving vocabulary comprehension. These findings support those of Ennis (2011), who highlighted how critical thinking helps students make the connection between language use and cognitive reasoning, hence promoting deeper learning.

The intervention had a favorable impact on kids' classroom involvement in addition to vocabulary development. A high mean score (M = 4.16, SD = 0.42) for learner engagement in the experimental group is shown in Table 6, indicating that students' emotional and cognitive involvement was improved by the use of intellectually stimulating activities like role-playing, scenario-based questions, and critical visual analysis. Students actively participated in creating meaning through discussion and inquiry rather than being passive consumers of knowledge. Vygotsky's (1978) sociocultural theory, which holds that learning is best successful in interactive, scaffolded settings where students use higher-order thinking skills, is consistent with this.

Students' positive attitudes toward instructional approaches were reflected in the high mean score (M = 3.92) for teachers' critical thinking skills. These perceptions were probably influenced by the teacher training sessions that took place before the intervention. These results demonstrate the value of professional development in giving teachers the skills they need to encourage critical participation in the classroom. Paul and Elder (2006) point out that teachers who demonstrate critical thinking can help students develop their own critical thinking skills, which will improve learning outcomes and motivation.

There were no discernible differences between the experimental and control groups' pre-test scores (t = -0.250, p =.804), indicating that their starting vocabulary levels were comparable. The post-test results, however, show a significant difference in vocabulary acquisition between the two groups, favoring the experimental group (t = 9.934, p =.000). This supports earlier study by Facione (2015) on the educational benefits of critical thinking in second language acquisition and supports the conclusion that the implemented critical thinking-based instruction had a quantifiable and meaningful influence on learning outcomes.

The findings have significant ramifications for EFL instruction. Incorporating critical thinking techniques into language training increases student engagement, which is crucial for long-term language learning, in addition to improving vocabulary development. Learning vocabulary can be made more dynamic, learner-centered, and intellectually stimulating by incorporating exercises like inferencing, arguing, and reflection tasks. Additionally, the study shows how beneficial teacher preparation may be for successfully using these tactics in actual classroom environments.

Notwithstanding the encouraging results, this study has many drawbacks. The results may not be as broadly applicable as they could be because of the small sample size (N = 30) and convenience sampling used to choose the participants. Additionally, the study only looked at eighth-grade students in a particular setting. Future studies should examine the long-term impacts of teaching critical thinking on language proficiency and take into account larger and more varied samples. Understanding how students evaluate and absorb critical thinking techniques during vocabulary learning could potentially be improved by qualitative data, such as interviews or discourse analysis in the classroom.

In conclusion, this study points to the importance of incorporating critical thinking in language teaching. Through the design of an engaging and stimulating learning setting, teachers are able to enhance vocabulary acquisition and student motivation. The findings reveal that critical thinking-based instruction holds much promise in improving EFL learners' intellectual capacity and class participation, and therefore it is a valuable approach in language teaching.

**Conclusion**

The interaction between EFL instructors' critical thinking ability and its effect on learners' class participation has been considered in this research. In findings, having effectively developed their critical thinking skill makes teachers adequately fit to facilitate a classroom with chances of highly active student participation. This improves the learning outcome since students get engaged more intensely in learning activities, particularly learning within language context. Instructors who practice questioning, promote student-led discussions, and are reflective in nature can create an engaging classroom setting that not only increases the linguistic capacity of the students but also strengthens their cognitive capacity.

Additionally, the research highlights that the interactive process between teacher critical thinking and student engagement is core in the EFL classroom. The teacher serves as a model, exhibiting critical thinking skills like problem-solving and analytical thinking, which inspires the students to think analytically regarding language as well as larger issues. This teacher model not only enables the students to learn language competencies but also equips them with the capacity to navigate an increasingly complex and globalized world successfully.

Since globalization still affects the requirements of English language learners, teachers' imperative to build students' critical thinking ability is more profound. Not only must students learn to utilize English in classroom situations, but in real-life, global communication. Therefore, well-equipped EFL teachers with outstanding critical thinking are in a stronger position to guide their students through these demands.

EFL teachers need to be developed professionally to strengthen critical thinking, which can improve student engagement and learning outcomes. Student-focused methods that foster critical thinking help learners to develop language and analytical abilities. Further studies are needed to explore the roles of open-minded-

ness and creativity in EFL settings. In general, integrating critical thinking in teaching makes teachers and students ready to face complexities in a globalized world.

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# TECHNICAL SCIENCES

## DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF A FOUR-CHANNEL ULTRASONIC FLOWMETER WITH EQUAL SIGNAL PATHS

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20276780

**Abstract**

The paper proposes a new model of a four-channel ultrasonic flowmeter. The measuring device operates, unlike the classical one, with two groups of ultrasonic beams, and at the same time they have equal signal path lengths. Such a design makes it possible to reduce the measurement error, since it does not require taking into account the difference in the lengths of acoustic paths, as in traditional schemes, which arises as a result of pipe curvature. To confirm the operation of the flowmeter, its mathematical model is presented. The results were compared with the mathematical model of a classical four-channel flowmeter and showed higher accuracy indicators. In classical schemes, errors associated with geometry accumulate for each beam. In the proposed configuration, the errors have a common nature and are partially compensated, and therefore the overall measurement uncertainty is reduced. The total flow measurement error is estimated, which is 10–15% lower compared to classical flowmeters. The obtained results are also confirmed by modeling of flowmeters in the SOLIDWORKS Flow Simulation environment.

**Keywords:** ultrasonic flowmeter, measurement error, beam length, inclination angle, metrological evaluation, partial derivatives.

### Introduction

Today, ultrasonic flowmeters are high-precision means for measuring the flow rate of liquids and gases in industrial and scientific applications. The main advantages are the absence of moving parts, operation in a wide range of working conditions, low losses, and high speed. Therefore, ultrasonic flowmeters are increasingly used in modern processes, for example in energy systems, in the oil and gas industry as metering devices [1]. At the same time, modern international and industry standards constantly increase the requirements for accuracy and reproducibility of measurement results. In commercial metering tasks, the norms of relative error are currently at the level of ±(0.5–1.0)% or lower [2, 3]. All this requires continuous improvement of instruments, detailed consideration of all error components, in particular geometric, temporal, and algorithmic. Classical designs of ultrasonic flowmeters operate with acoustic beams in which the path length differs due to pipe curvature, which leads to an additional geometric component of error and, as a result, unequal sensitivity of individual channels. As a result, accuracy and reproducibility decrease, especially under conditions of a variable flow velocity profile.

Thus, reducing the geometric component of error is an urgent scientific and technical task, which is especially evident in commercial metering of energy resources.

The aim of the work is to reduce the total flow measurement error by developing and substantiating the design of an ultrasonic flowmeter with equal signal paths, as well as in quantitative comparison of its accuracy with classical schemes.

### Geometry and principle of operation of a flowmeter with equal signal paths

For multichannel ultrasonic flowmeters, the flow rate is determined by integrating the velocity profile over the cross-sectional area of the pipeline:

$$Q = \int_A v(x, y)\, dS.$$

In measurement practice, this integral is approximated by the quadrature method. For a four-channel flowmeter with Gauss–Legendre weights, the discrete sum is used [4]:

$$Q \approx S \sum_{i=1}^{4} w_i\ v_i$$

where:

S – cross-sectional area of the pipeline;

$w_i$ – quadrature weighting coefficients (determined by the Gauss–Legendre method);

$v_i$ – local (averaged along the beam) flow velocities measured along the i-th acoustic channel.

The velocities $v_i$ correspond not to point values, but to integral estimates along the acoustic beams, that is: $v_i \sim \frac{1}{L_i}\int_{L_i} v(s)\, ds$. This means that the quadrature method is applied to the effective velocity profile formed by the geometry of the beams. The use of

Gauss–Legendre weights ensures minimal approximation error of the integral and optimal placement of channels $y_i$.

For a symmetric scheme, the flow rate is determined as:

$$Q = S \cdot v\_avg,\ Q = S \cdot v_{avg},$$

where $v_{avg}$– average flow velocity.

If the channels are arranged symmetrically and equal weights are used, then:

$$w_i = \frac{1}{4}, i = 1,2,3,4.$$

For a chordal scheme, the length of the acoustic beam $L_i$ is determined as:

$$L_i = \frac{c_i}{\sin\theta},$$

where:

$c_i$ – chord in the pipe cross-section (distance between entry and exit points of the beam on the wall);

$\theta$ – angle of inclination of the beam to the flow axis.

For a pipe of diameter D, the chords can be located, for example, at different distances $y_i$ from the center of the section. Then the chord length is determined as:

$$c_i = 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 - y_i^2}\ . \quad (1)$$

The velocity of the i-th channel is determined by the difference in transit time of ultrasound along and against the flow [5]:

$$v_i = \frac{L_i}{2}\left(\frac{1}{t_{i,\uparrow}} - \frac{1}{t_{i,\downarrow}}\right) \quad (2)$$

where:

$L_i$ – length of the acoustic beam in the i-th channel;

$t(i,\uparrow)$ – signal transit time against the flow;

$t(i,\downarrow)$ – signal transit time along the flow.

For a four-channel flowmeter, the average flow velocity is determined as:

$$v_{avg} = \frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{4} wiv_i \quad (3)$$

or in expanded form: $v_{avg} = \frac{v_1+v_2+v_3+v_4}{4}$, where weighting coefficients take into account the position of the channel in the pipe cross-section.

Based on the above flow measurement model, it can be concluded that in classical multichannel ultrasonic flowmeters built according to the chordal scheme, acoustic beams pass along different chords of the pipe cross-section due to its curvature. As a result, the lengths of the measurement paths $L_i$ differ, and along with them the signal transit times and their sensitivity to local changes in flow velocity.

This leads to the fact that each channel has individual sensitivity to flow velocity, as well as a different level of influence of measurement errors of time, coordinates, and installation angle of transducers. This, in turn, leads to non-uniformity of the weighting contributions of channels and complicates the correct approximation of the velocity integral. In addition, different beam lengths cause uneven accumulation of errors (temporal, geometric, temperature), which ultimately reduces the accuracy of flow determination, especially with a non-ideal flow profile. As a result, uneven accumulation of errors occurs and the procedure of calibration and compensation becomes more complicated.

The paper proposes a scheme with equal signal paths, which provides a geometric configuration in which all acoustic beams have the same length: $L_1 = L_2 = \ldots = L_n$. Fig. 1 shows the scheme of channel arrangement of a four-channel ultrasonic flowmeter [5].

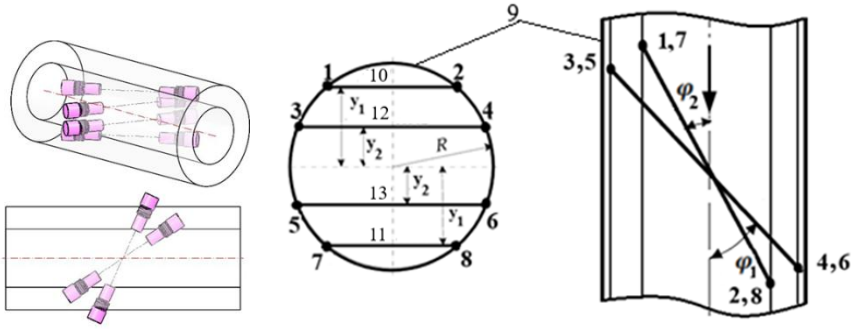


*Fig. 1 – Layout of channels of a four-channel ultrasonic flowmeter with equal signal paths:*
*a) 3D model created in SOLIDWORKS Flow Simulation;*
*b) schematic representation of flowmeter channel designations.*

The flowmeter contains extreme channels located at an angle $\varphi_k$ relative to the pipe cross-section axis, having two pairs of ultrasonic transmitters-receivers 1,2 and 7,8 respectively. The second pair of middle ultrasonic transmitters-receivers is located at an angle $\varphi\_c$ and corresponds to numbers 3,4 and 5,6 respectively.

The angles $\varphi_k$ and $\varphi\_c$ are selected in such a way as to obtain equal signal paths. Such a design of an ultrasonic flowmeter with equal signal paths allows the transition from a complex heterogeneous multichannel system to a more symmetric and metrologically consistent model, which ensures increased measurement accuracy and simplification of signal processing algorithms.

Let us consider the mathematical model of such a flowmeter based on its structural arrangement of ultrasonic signal paths. Let us assign indices for the middle pair of transmitters-receivers and their signal paths as 3,4, and for the side ones – 1,2.

The condition of equality of signal path lengths of a four-channel ultrasonic flowmeter for two neighboring asymmetric channels is represented as: $L_1 = L_2 = L_3 = L_4$. Then for asymmetric channels: $\frac{D}{\sin\varphi_c} = \frac{D}{\sin\varphi_к}$, **where $\varphi_к$ and $\varphi_c$ are the beam angles relative to the flow for the edge and middle beams, respectively.** Using relation (1), we obtain:

$$\frac{2\sqrt{R^2-y_1^2}}{\sin\varphi_c} = \frac{2\sqrt{R^2-y_3^2}}{\sin\varphi_к} \quad (4)$$

where:

R – pipe radius;

$y_1$, $y_3$ – distances from the center to the corresponding beam.

Such geometry ensures the same length of beams within each group. This means that the average signal velocity for the middle beams with inclination angle $\varphi_c$ is determined as [6]:

$$v(y,\varphi_c)=\frac{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}{\sin\varphi_c\cdot\cos\varphi_c}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{t_{c,\uparrow}}-\frac{1}{t_{c\downarrow}}\right). \quad (5)$$

And for the outer beams with inclination angle $\varphi_k$:

$$v(y,\varphi_к)=\frac{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}{\sin\varphi_к\cdot\cos\varphi_к}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{t_{к,\uparrow}}-\frac{1}{t_{к,\downarrow}}\right). \quad (6)$$

Taking into account formulas (2–6), we obtain an expression for determining the average gas velocity taking into account the weights (coefficients) of each group of beams:

$$v_{esp}=\frac{w_c\sum_{i=1}^{2}\frac{\sqrt{R^2-y_3^2}}{\sin\varphi_к\cos\varphi_к}\left(\frac{1}{t_{c,\uparrow}}-\frac{1}{t_{c,\downarrow}}\right)+w_к\sum_{i=1}^{2}\frac{\sqrt{R^2-y_1^2}}{\sin\varphi_к\cos\varphi_1}\left(\frac{1}{t_{к,\uparrow}}-\frac{1}{t_{к,\downarrow}}\right)}{2w_c+2w_к}. \quad (7)$$

where t(c,↑), t(c,↓), t(k,↑), t(k,↓) are the transit times of ultrasonic beams upstream and downstream for the middle (3,4) and outer (1,2) beams, respectively, and w_c and $w_k$ are weighting coefficients for each group of beams.

For the classical flowmeter, the average velocity is determined as:

$$v_{Cl}=\frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{4}w_i\frac{\sqrt{R^2-y_i^2}}{\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}\left(\frac{1}{t_{\uparrow,i}}-\frac{1}{t_{\downarrow,i}}\right) \quad (8)$$

where t(↑,i), t(↓,i) are the transit times of ultrasonic beams of the corresponding i-th channel upstream and downstream;

$y_i$ – position of the i-th channel relative to the pipe center.

The classical Gauss–Legendre quadrature of a four-channel flowmeter typically uses the node coordinates of the outer channels $y_к=\pm0.861136$ and the middle ones $y_c=\pm0.339981$. The weighting coefficients of the corresponding channels are: $w_к=0.347855$ and $w_c=0.652145$ [7].

Let us calculate the measurement errors for the proposed and classical flowmeters and compare their values. The total relative error of flow measurement is determined as:

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{Q}=2\frac{\Delta D}{D}+\frac{\Delta v_c}{v_c},$$

where $\Delta D/D$ is the relative error of determining the pipe diameter, and $\Delta v_c/v_c$ - is the relative error of the average velocity.

The error of the average velocity via partial derivatives for the model with equal paths will consist of the following components [8]:

$$\frac{\Delta v_{esp}}{v_{esp}}=\sqrt{t_{\uparrow,i},t_{\downarrow,i},\varphi_к,\varphi_c,y_к,y_c,L}.$$

For the classical flowmeter, the error of the average velocity (different paths) will include the following components:

$$\frac{\Delta v_{Cl}}{v_{Cl}}=\sqrt{t_{\uparrow,i},t_{\downarrow,i},t_{up,i},\varphi,y_i,L_i}.$$

For a classical flowmeter with one angle but different beam lengths $L_i$, the error of the average velocity based on (7) takes the form:

$$\frac{\Delta v_{Cl}}{v_{Cl}}=\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\frac{\partial v_{кл}}{\partial t_{\uparrow,i}}\cdot\frac{\Delta t_{\uparrow,i}}{v_{кл}}\right)^2+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\frac{\partial v_{кл}}{\partial t_{\downarrow,i}}\cdot\frac{\Delta t_{,\downarrow i}}{v_{кл}}\right)^2+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\frac{\partial v_{кл}}{\partial y_i}\cdot\frac{\Delta y_i}{v_{кл}}\right)^2+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\frac{\partial v_{кл}}{\partial L_i}\cdot\frac{\Delta L_i}{v_{кл}}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial v_{кл}}{\partial\varphi}\cdot\frac{\Delta\varphi}{v_{кл}}\right)^2}$$

where:

N – number of channels of the classical flowmeter;

$L_i$ – path length of the i-th beam (each different, therefore geometric error is larger);

Δt(↑,i), Δt(↓,i), $\Delta L_i$ – corresponding measurement uncertainties.

For the model with equal signal paths based on (6), we obtain the expression:

$$\frac{\Delta v_{esp}}{v_{esp}} = \sqrt{\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t_{\uparrow,c}}\cdot\frac{\Delta t_{\uparrow,c}}{v}\right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t_{\downarrow,c}}\cdot\frac{\Delta t_{,\downarrow c}}{v}\right)^2 \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t_{\uparrow,к}}\cdot\frac{\Delta t_{\uparrow,к}}{v}\right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t_{\downarrow,к}}\cdot\frac{\Delta t_{,\downarrow к}}{v}\right)^2 \\ + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi_{c}}\cdot\frac{\Delta \varphi_{c}}{v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi_{к}}\cdot\frac{\Delta \varphi_{к}}{v}\right)^2 \\ + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y_{к}}\cdot\frac{\Delta y_{к}}{v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y_{c}}\cdot\frac{\Delta y_{c}}{v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial L}\cdot\frac{\Delta L}{v}\right)^2 \end{array}}$$

In these formulas, each contribution accounts for the influence of a separate parameter on the total error of the average velocity (ultrasonic transit times, inclination angles, beam coordinates, path lengths). This shows that the dominant sources of error are the installation angle and geometry (coordinate and path length), which is important to consider when optimizing the configuration of the flowmeter.

To estimate the total error, the following input data were used based on literature sources: $\Delta t = 0.1\%$, $\Delta\theta = 0.5°$, $\Delta y/R = 0.5\%$, $\Delta L/L = 0.5\%$, $\Delta D/D = 0.2\%$.

The simulation results showed that the error of the classical flowmeter was 1.65%, and with equal signal paths – 1.53%. Fig. 2 shows the graph of the dependence of the total error on the pipe diameter (50–500 mm).

These data show that the proposed geometry provides a reduction of the total error compared to the classical scheme. This approach clearly demonstrates that equal beam lengths reduce the geometric component of error. As can be seen from the graph, with increasing diameter, the error decreases, and the proposed model provides a consistently lower error level (~10–15% less). The difference between the total errors of the models is maintained over the entire range of diameters. At small diameters (50–100 mm), the error of both models is higher. With increasing diameter, the error gradually decreases, mainly due to a reduction in the relative error of diameter and signal transit time.

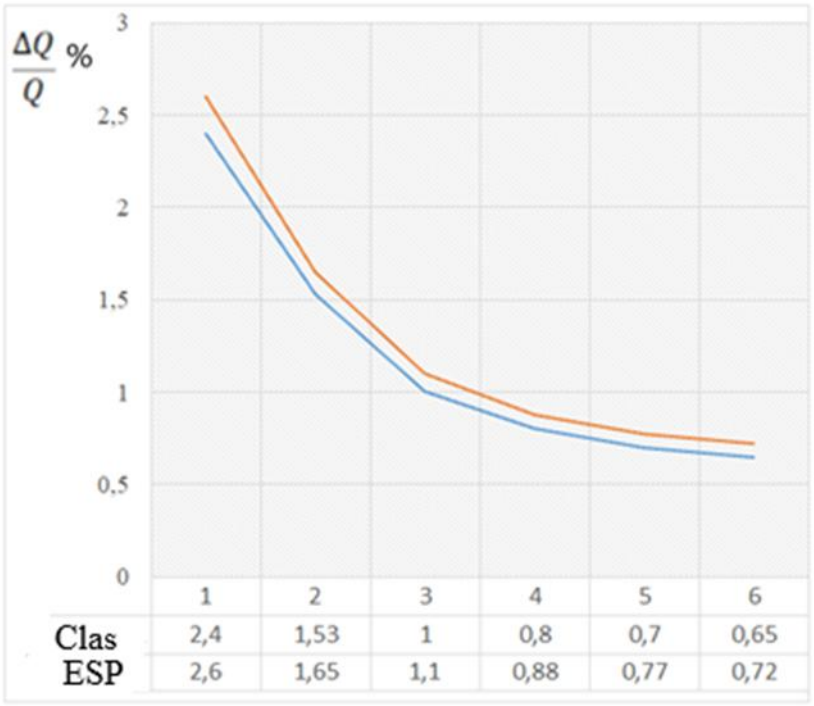


*Fig. 2 – Dependence of the total flow measurement error on the pipe diameter for the classical model (red curve) and the model with equal signal paths (blue curve)*

To confirm the obtained errors, modeling was carried out in the SOLIDWORKS Flow Simulation environment. Fig. 3 shows the modeled flowmeter with equal signal paths.

The results of the flowmeter operation were compared with a classical flowmeter modeled in the same way. During the simulation, local resistances were used over a wide range of flow rates. The simulation revealed that the proposed flowmeter has higher accuracy.

What causes the reduction of error in the flowmeter with equal signal paths? In our opinion, in the classical flowmeter the angular error makes a large contribution, because the angle between the direction of ultrasonic signal

propagation and the flow direction enters the formula as a multiplier 1/(sin φ cos φ). This is an indirect relationship, but it makes the device very sensitive to deviations.

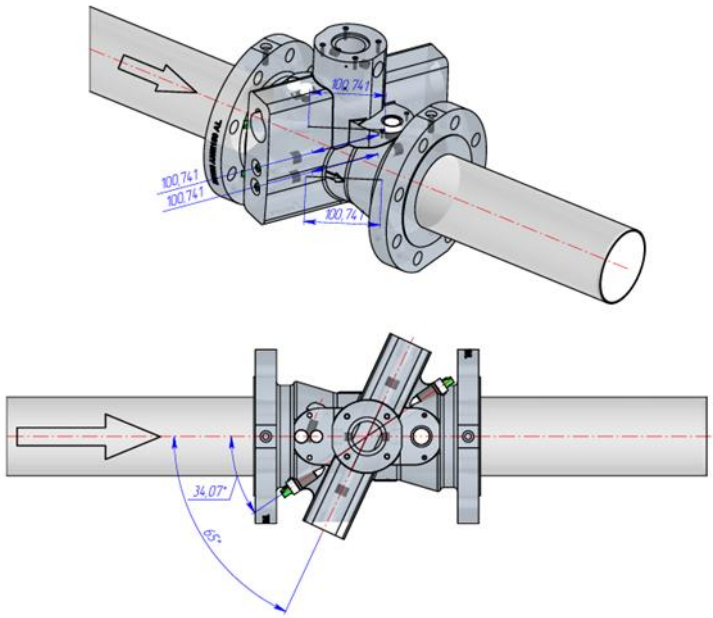


*Fig. 3 – Model of a flowmeter with equal signal paths*

In the model with two angles, the influence of the angle is partially compensated between the middle and outer channels. Therefore, the contribution of such an error is reduced. At the same time, the path length error remains the same for both models, since the geometry of beam propagation is different, but normalization by length gives a similar effect.

In addition, it should be noted that for large pipes (300–500 mm), the model with equal signal paths provides more favorable metrological characteristics, but the total error compared to the classical flowmeter becomes smaller by ~5–8%.

**Conclusions**

The proposed model of an ultrasonic flowmeter with equal signal paths reduces the geometric component of error and increases the accuracy of determining the average flow velocity. Equality of beam lengths ensures more accurate application of quadrature methods, since the weighting coefficients are not distorted by geometry. Numerical simulation showed that the total measurement error is reduced by 10–15% compared to the classical scheme.

The obtained results are confirmed by modeling of both the proposed and classical flowmeters in the SOLIDWORKS Flow Simulation environment.

It is established that with increasing pipe diameter, the total error becomes lower by ~5–8% compared to the classical scheme, but the model with equal signal paths still provides higher metrological characteristics.

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**POLISH JOURNAL OF SCIENCE**
№98 (2026)
VOL. 1

ISSN 3353-2389

**Polish journal of science:**

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